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Anglo-American Leadership Is Urged for Revised League; Armed Sanctions Disfavored

Such Reorganization Is Declared Surest Way to World Peace

Salter Urges Plan

Nationwide Poll Favors U. S. Membership but Shorn of War Dangers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — A reorganized League of Nations, with the United States and Great Britain taking the lead in its rebirth, offers the surest path to world security and economic prosperity, declares Dr. Alfred Salter, British Laborite Member of Parliament for 14 years, who is now addressing a coast-to-coast series of Emergency Peace Campaign Meetings.

Dr. Salter says that if peace is to be brought to the world it must be based on adherence to the Golden Rule.

In a poll of 11,431 clergymen conducted by Bishop James C. Baker of San Francisco, 8331 favored entrance of the United States into the League of Nations—if all obligation to participate in the use of armed sanctions against an aggressor nation were removed—and 2883 opposed this step. A pamphlet dealing in detail with the results of the poll is being widely distributed from the headquarters here of the Emergency Peace Campaign.

Protecting Nationals

A second question: "In seeking to protect the lives of its citizens in foreign lands and on the high seas, should the United States Government refrain under all circumstances from resort to war and always restrict itself to pacific methods?" brought 8890 affirmative and 2415 negative replies.

The pamphlet also contains 124 comments made by the clergymen in sending in their replies. These were selected because of their special significance, from several thousand received.

Many of these comments stress the necessity for a change in the present economic system of the world, with its rivalries for markets and trade and marked equalities in the raw materials and wealth of nations, if war is to be permanently abolished.

Must Deal With Basic Causes

"Peace education must deal broadly with these backlying causes of war, and not narrowly with a dogmatic pacificism," said one clergyman.

Another summed up the general trend of many of the messages as follows:

"Educate for the international mind, with teachings for a golden mean in patriotism which avoids both enervation of national loyalty and the other extreme of chauvinistic patriotism. Work for the legal federation of all the nations, starting with the present League.

"Insist that the League (1) deal continually with necessary population movements; (2) make continuous readjustments in the control of raw materials, socializing natural resources on a world scale; (3) by use and custom build up the prestige of the World Court and the world parliamentary legislation; (4) create a world police force and by so doing guarantee protection to all world-law abiding nations so that each may slough off its army and navy with a sense of security in the world police force."

Interest in Peace Grows

As the Emergency Peace Campaign's 330 spring meetings are being held in all parts of the country, reports of the interest aroused pour into the campaign's headquarters here. News clippings sent in by local publicity chairmen, alone, totaled 250—coming from 37 different states—in one 48-hour period.

Reports of the campaign's activities in uniting the efforts of the many different American groups working for the substitution of law for war in order to secure world peace, are also finding their way into numerous foreign papers.

The Daily Herald of London, Eng., has devoted much space to the subject, with articles on the flight of peace pigeons from Washington, on Mr. Lansbury's part in the campaign, and with a full page feature on the plans of the youth section for this summer.

Several well-known illustrators and composers are offering posters and peace songs as their contributions to the campaign's progress, and financial support is being received from citizens in all parts of the country.

Other details of peace campaign: Page 4.

Dr. Alfred Salter
Member of British Parliament and Temperance Lecturer

Chicago Judges Quit Bar Group In Ethics Dispute

CHICAGO, May 14 (AP)—A difference in opinion between members of the Cook County judiciary and the Chicago Bar Association over the ethics of judges participating actively in politics culminated yesterday in the withdrawal of more than two score jurists from the association.

Meeting in closely guarded session in the courtroom of Circuit Judge James J. Kelly, 41 members of the Circuit and Superior benches signed a statement of resignation from the professional body which had cited some 22 judges to appear before it. It specified that they were overly active in the spirited campaign which preceded the April 14 primary election.

Judges affiliated with both parties joined in the withdrawal.

The association accused the judges cited of making radio speeches giving out public endorsements for candidates, and participating in rallies and political conferences before the primary. This, it charged, was in violation of resolutions of both superior and circuit courts forbidding a judge to take part in any campaign save his own.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 14—As a means of partially eliminating the influence of partisan politics in the local court, Edward M. Martin, secretary of the committee on judicial selection of the National Municipal League, urges the popular election of a chief justice of the Municipal Court of Chicago, who would appoint his own associate judges subject to recall.

The chief justice would be elected as now under the partisan political system which Mr. Martin thinks tends to stifle the free exercise of justice, and his plan, he admits, leaves the key post under this influence. The advantage would come, he believes, in the associate justices who would be appointed from a list of eligibles provided by a committee elected by all members of the bar

(Continued on Page 16, Column 3)

Baldwin Plans Stiffer Curbs On Aggressor

Would Broaden League to Bring in United States, Germany and Japan

Rejects Isolation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 14 — Changes in the League of Nations which would facilitate United States co-operation and bring back Germany and Japan to the international council table were proposed today in a speech by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin.

Mr. Baldwin declared that Article XVI, concerning sanctions, has been really "only an experiment in international politics."

One suggestion for modifications of the League Covenant would remove the inelasticity which recent experience showed to exist in the present system with regard to "automatic sanctions."

Another suggestion Mr. Baldwin said aimed at earlier consultation among member-states when peace is menaced, so as to bring the powerful effect of world opinion more effectually to bear upon the aggressor. This, he said, would also render easier subsequent imposition of sanctions by such states as found they had the support of their own nationals in the action.

Mr. Baldwin rejected isolation as a possible policy for Britain.

The Prime Minister showed that he has decided to disregard the numerous personal attacks now being made upon himself and was prepared to stand pat for continuance of sanctions against Italy, so far but no further than other members of the League are prepared to go.

He has thus taken the middle line between the large Left-wing group in the Parliament which is pressing hard for continuing sanctions, irrespective of other nations' actions and the Right-wing Conservatives like Sir Austen Chamberlain who would continue them unconditionally.

Mr. Baldwin's speech was made before a mass meeting of his woman supporters.

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—Lord Dickinson, former British delegate to the League of Nations Assembly, told the House of Lords today he believed "the moment has arisen when it might be possible to induce the American people to reconsider their attitude toward the League."

The peer coupled this assertion with criticism of "important members of the Republican Party" for not standing by Woodrow Wilson when he sought to put the United States into the League.

"If the election in America," said Lord Dickinson, "gives Mr. Roosevelt a new mandate, he may find it possible to lead the nation to accept its share of responsibility in the international life of the world."

Recalling how France, the United States, Great Britain and other nations set up committees after the war to formulate preventatives against future conflicts, Lord Dickinson remarked that the American committee was under the chairmanship of former President Taft.

Said the Speaker: "The opinion that force must be at the disposal of the League was especially insisted upon by Republican members of the American organization."

Lehman Security Bill Lost In All-Night Albany Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 14—After the longest and one of the stormiest sessions in 25 years, the 1936 New York Legislature adjourned sine die at 7:14 a. m. today after defeating in an all-night meeting Governor Herbert H. Lehman's eight-point social security bill and two measures calling for reapportionment of senatorial and congressional districts in the Empire State. In all three cases the vote was against bringing the bills out of committee, where they had been effectively buried.

The effect of the defeat of the Governor's social security program was somewhat mitigated, however, by the passage by the Senate and Assembly of the Old-Age Pension Act by Assemblyman James J. Wadsworth (R) of Geneseo, which lowers the age of eligibles for indigent relief benefits from seventy to 65 years and liberalizes existing laws governing them, especially in so far as residence requirements are concerned.

Under Welfare Department

Administration of unemployment relief will, under the bill, be established as a permanent function of the department of social welfare.

This measure should entitle the State to receive $12,000,000 this year in the way of federal aid. It was offered in the Assembly as a substitute for the Dunnigan-Steingut bill, embodying the Governor's social security program, and was sent to the Senate late yesterday, where it was passed without a dissenting vote.

Passage by the Senate of the Wadsworth bill was seen by observers here today as due in part to an appeal by Assemblyman Robert J. Crews (R) of Brooklyn, to Governor Lehman that he bring pressure to bear on the Senate in favor of the measure. Mr. Crews, one of the four Republicans to refuse to take orders from the majority leader, and who broke off the reservation and voted to bring the Dunnigan-Steingut bill out of committee for a record vote on the floor, stressed to the Governor that the Lehman program having failed of passage in the Assembly, the Wadsworth bill "would insure additional and needed benefits to the aged and would remove thousands from the home relief rolls."

APTOHE? O.K., Women Say

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The women of Congress let it be known today that they don't care a hoot if men keep their hats on in elevators.

This was their reaction to the formation among newspapermen and legislators here of the Association for the Prevention of Taking Off Hats in Elevators—or the APTOHE for short.

"Let them keep on," said Representative Florence Kahn of California, "I don't want them to do anything that might make them self-conscious. Personally, if I were a man and had a grand head of hair like Rex Tugwell, I'd most certainly remove my hat."

Senator Hattie Caraway of Arkansas said she preferred interfering with men as little as possible, adding that it was their own business what they did with their hats.

"I had rather that they treat me just as another senator than as a woman who is out of place in the Senate," she said.

Urging that men leave their hats on whenever they desire, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts said there was no reason to make exceptions of elevators.

"Offended if they leave them on?" she asked. "Why, I wouldn't even notice it."

Representative Caroline O'Day of New York said she welcomed the APTOHE.

"I am glad to be relieved of the constant danger of getting a black eye from some courteous gentleman who accidentally strikes you as he doffs his hat."

House Swamps Inflation Bid In Lemke Bill

A. F. of L. Helps Crushing Mortgage Refinancing by Denouncing Plan

Radio Priest Rebuked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14 — With the timely aid of the American Federation of Labor, the House leadership of Speaker Joseph W. Byrns yesterday defeated the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing bill by 235 to 142 votes, gaining a decisive victory over inflationist forces.

Principal support for the bill came from the National Union for Social Justice, organization of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of Royal Oak, Mich. It had been expressed in strong pressure on House members, both in Washington and in their current re-election campaigns in their districts.

The combination of the labor influence with the strong desire of the House leaders to prove their independence of the Rev. Mr. Coughlin proved unexpectedly strong.

Uncertain Up to the Last

Up until the last moment the outcome was uncertain, inflationists having in their favor their initial victory of 220 to 153 votes by which the bill was brought to the floor and the victory in the Ohio primaries the day previous of several candidates carrying the Coughlin endorsement.

But when the roll call started it became apparent that the thorough efforts of the leaders to pick up every possible vote during the day had borne fruit. As the tide turned against the measure many doubtful votes swung over to the winning side.

Speaker Byrns made a personal appeal which in effect made the final vote almost one of confidence in his leadership, while his henchmen performed unprecedented feats of vote changing in the cloakrooms and lobbies.

Rebuke to Coughlin

This unusual exertion of the House leaders was not necessary to prevent final enactment of the bill. Both Senate and President were obstacles it probably never could have overcome. But the Democratic leadership in the House has long resented the criticism of the Rev. Mr. Coughlin. This is particularly true of Representative John J. O'Connor of New York, chairman of the Rules Committee, and Patrick J. Boland of Pennsylvania, Democratic whip.

But it was the unexpected entrance of the Federation of Labor into the issue which made the final defeat of the bill possible. A letter from William Green president of the federation, was read by Speaker Byrns which committed the executive council of the labor organization in opposition to the bill in unmistakable terms and broke up the general combination of farmer and labor forces behind the bill.

Labor Group Embarrassed

William P. Connery (D) of Massachusetts, chairman of the Labor Committee, and several other labor group leaders were placed in an embarrassing position, having already announced their intention to vote for the bill.

Mr. Green's letter stated:

"Labor knows and understands that the proposal to print and circulate billions of currency as proposed in the Frazier-Lemke Act will very vitally affect the economic well-being and status of labor. We know quite well that when inflation of the kind and character embodied in the Frazier-Lemke Bill is adopted, commodity prices rise, but wages stand still.

"We cannot subscribe to this sort of economic philosophy. Labor would suffer reduction in living standards, reduced buying power, and the problem of unemployment would become more acute. There are other features of the bill that are highly objectionable."

Before the final vote was taken sponsors of the measure attempted to improve its chances by toning down its inflationary character with modifying amendments. Its scope was limited strictly to farm land. Provisions for refinancing chattel mortgages and loans on livestock were stricken out. Loans were limited to 80 per cent of the appraised value, instead of 100 per cent of the "fair value." It was made "lawful" instead of mandatory for the Federal Reserve banks to purchase the 1½ per cent bonds to be issued to raise the funds for refinancing the farm mortgages.

Austria Ousts Fascist 'Dictator'

By a Staff Artist
Kurt Schuschnigg
Chancellor of Austria

Schuschnigg Remakes Cabinet Without Starhemberg

Vienna Unexcited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, May 14—The dramatic and at the same time peaceful relegation of the Fascist "Dictator," Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, to the rank of a private citizen, which took Vienna by surprise today, has for the moment changed the political face of Austria.

The political conflict which has long existed between Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, who leads the Clericals, and Prince von Starhemberg, who is chief of the militant Fascists, has been much accentuated of late and came to an open clash last Sunday when a number of Prince von Starhemberg's Heimwehr men hooted a rally of laborers held directly under Chancellor Schuschnigg's leadership.

Another Point of Difference

No sooner had this quarrel been composed, however, than another even sharper one arose over the flamboyant telegram of congratulation which Prince von Starhemberg sent Premier Benito Mussolini congratulating him on the Italian victory in Ethiopia and expressing hope for a victory of world Fascism over the corruption and hypocrisy of democracy.

Thus it is not only Austrian Fascism which has received a setback as the result of Prince von Starhemberg's dismissal.

Official Reasons

"Prince von Starhemberg is retired from the Government because of differences of opinion with Chancellor Schuschnigg," the official Government statement explains.

"The Administration assumed the task of concentrating all Fatherland sources of power. This concentration demands complete unification of political leadership and clarification of relations of the fatherland front with the state leadership.

"On these grounds, Chancellor Schuschnigg took over the leadership of the Fatherland Front."

Long Negotiations

Chancellor Schuschnigg owes his success over his rival to three things: namely, the confidence of President Wilhelm Miklas, the loyalty of the army and the support of the church.

Negotiations lasted most of yesterday and last night. Finally Chancellor Schuschnigg handed in the resignation of the whole Cabinet, after which the President invited him to form the next one, from which the name of Prince von Starhemberg was lacking. Chancellor Schuschnigg also became head of the Fatherland Front in place of Prince von Starhemberg. He now controls the army, foreign affairs and Austria's whole political machine.

Will He Squelch Heimwehr?

Thus despite Prince von Starhemberg's boast that the Heimwehr could only be disarmed over his

(Continued on Page 16, Column 3)

By a Staff Artist
Wilhelm Miklas
President of Austria

Morgenthau Again Appears to Assist Senate's Tax Hunt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—The Senate Finance Committee started its hunt for an acceptable tax compromise yesterday. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, made his second appearance before the committee, this time, however, behind closed doors, and with the knowledge that the original House $803,000,000 tax bill will be drastically rewritten in the upper chamber.

Secretary Morgenthau and other Treasury expert defended the House version of the tax bill for several hours before the committee but appeared to have small hope that they could save its provisions except the fundamental theory of a tax on undivided corporate earnings.

Affects Some, Not Others

Secretary Morgenthau was questioned closely on the charge of Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia that the House version of the bill would permit a score or more of big corporations to escape taxes in whole or in part. The Secretary replied that it would affect corporations differently, that some would find taxes reduced but at least an equal number would have taxes increased by more than 50 per cent.

As expected, the word from the White House yesterday that President Roosevelt would not oppose modification of the revolutionary corporation profits tax plan, brought an immediate decisive move for wholesale revision. Senator Pat Harrison (D), chairman of the committee, submitted one compromise proposal which he hoped would be the basis for quick action by the Senate. It was understood that Secretary Morgenthau was queried on the potential yield of the new plan at today's hearing.

Would Add Surtax

The Harrison plan, expected to be the basis for whatever compromise is finally adopted, would retain the present corporation income tax on a modified basis, and would add to it also a graduated surtax of undistributed corporation profits.

Under the Harrison proposal the normal tax on corporate income now in effect would be retained, but at a different rate, instead of being discarded altogether. Mr. Harrison holds that his proposal would satisfy the "philosophy" of the original White House recommendations, at the same time meeting much of the opposition expressed by business.

The Harrison proposal begins with a flat 15 per cent levy on taxable income, compared with the existing graduated tax which runs from 12½ per cent to 15 per cent.

There would be no additional tax on the first 30 per cent of undistributed earnings, but after that the graduated surtax would apply, beginning at 5 per cent and mounting to a maximum of 45 per cent on the excess of undistributed arnings over 50 per cent of a corporation's profits.

Mechanical Man Built to Talk On Exhibits at Fair

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—The Labor Department has ordered a seven-foot mechanical man to make a four-minute speech.

Thought up by Miss M. A. Klein in charge of the department's exhibits, the cog-toed mechanical man is nearing completion in a Pittsburgh factory.

His ghost-writer, Verne A. Zimmer, Division of Labor Standards, is going up there Friday to hear him speak his piece before being shipped to the Texas Centennial as part of the Department's exhibit.

The man's eyes light up as he starts to speak His lips move. He points out the advantages and disadvantages of machines in industry insofar as the effect on labor is concerned.

After a gesture of greeting to his audience, he turns his head, points to the exhibit on his right and explains that revolving device which shows machines of great capacity.

To his left, he explains, with another oratorical gesture, is a second revolving device—showing what the machine has done to take drudgery out of office, factory, and home.

Zeppelin Makes Return Trip In 49 Hrs. 3 Mins.

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FRANKFORT - ON - THE - MAIN, Ger., May 14—Surpassing all records for both eastward and westward crossings of the Atlantic, the giant German zeppelin Hindenburg touched ground at 5:45 a. m. (11:45 p. m., Wednesday, E. S. T.), to end its first flight from America.

The official flying time for the voyage from Lakehurst, N. J., was given as 49 hours, 3 minutes, during which the great air cruiser covered 6670 kilometers (4168.75 miles).

With its landing mechanism functioning perfectly, the Hindenburg rested in its vast new hangar by 6:10 a. m. (12:10 a. m., E. S. T.), signalizing completion of its maiden round-trip between Germany and the United States with passengers, mails and freight.

The same excitement that attended the zeppelin's arrival in Lakehurst after a flight of 61 hours, 53 minutes from Friedrichshafen welcomed the return of the massive lighter-than-air crusier to its new base in even swifter record time.

(The Hindenburg's return flight in official flying time of 49 hours, 3 minutes bettered the previous record for a lighter-than-air craft voyage from America to Germany, set by the Graf Zeppelin in August, 1929, with a 54-hour trip. The previous westbound record was 81 hours, 17 minutes, set by the Los Angeles. The French liner Normandie holds the ship record of four days, 11 hours, 42 minutes.)

Municipal officials arranged a City Hall reception in honor of Dr. Hugo Eckener, president of the Zeppelin Company, and Capt. Ernest Lehmann, commander of the Hindenburg.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, May 14

Great Wall—China Charges It's Being Pulled Down

Peiping — China complained today that it was beset by dissolution of a new and tangible sort. Japanese soldiers are tearing bricks from China's ancient and wonderful Great Wall for the purpose of building military barracks at Kupeikow, the Chinese press charged. For half a century, nearly 1,000,000 men toiled to build that wall. Perhaps, they were goaded by fear of attack. But the world has come to look upon the wall as a masterpiece in building. And the Japanese are now charged with destroying it to house soldiers.

Gas Masks—British to Produce 30,000,000

Civilization marches on.

The British Government is to produce 30,000,000 gas masks to safeguard civilians against any type of gas in war times. This announcement was made by Geoffrey Lloyd, Under Secretary of the Home Office the Associated Press reported.

War—Made to Look Tame by Physicist

Detroit — Natural science is depicted the conqueror of war, the solvent of militarism. Dr. George R. Harrison of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told the Dearborn Conference of Agriculture, Industry and Science that physics would make things men fight for so abundant that war will have lost its principal basis. Physics, he said, by studying effects of radiation on plant growths, is increasing agricultural productivity; physics will control weather ravages. Thus physics, according to Mr. Harrison's great expectations, is to take men from the Bleak House of natural and man-made chaos.

Ticket Home—Ethiopian Makes Italy Pay

Shanghai—Abraham Hawariat, a stranded Ethiopian, collected the spoils of defeat.

He walked into the Italian Consulate here and demanded a free ride to Addis Ababa, the Associated Press reported.

"I see in the newspapers that Ethiopia lost the war and that I am no longer a subject of Haile Selassie but a citizen of the Italian Empire," Hawariat told the consulate officials.

"I want to go home, if you will be so good as to buy me a ticket," he

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Boston News Today:

Callahan Takes Stand to Answer 54 Questions
June 3 Set by Judge Gray as Dolan Trial Date
Sentiment Grows Against Judge Examination
Fin Com Issues Attack on Mansfield Budget

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Lewis Accepts Challenge Of Steel Union

Mine Workers' Head Acts to Organize American Iron Industry

$500,000 Is Pledged

Action Follows Convention Vote Favoring Adoption of Craft Organization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America, and leader of the Committee of Industrial Organization, has accepted the challenge to organize steel, second largest industry in America, with potential union membership of 500,000.

His decision was taken on the heels of action of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers Union at their convention at Canonsburg, Penna., yesterday, choosing an industrial rather than a craft type of union.

$500,000 Pledged

Mr. Lewis previously had pledged $500,000 from the Committee of Industrial Organization representing nine unions, for a steel unionization drive, provided the American Federation of Labor, backing the craft type of union would put up $1,000,000. It was learned today that Mr. Lewis will follow up his program whatever action the A. F. of L. now takes, and that he has sent Philip Murray, vice-president of the Mine Workers to Canonsburg, where John Brophy, another mine workers' executive, is already in attendance.

Already the virtual dictator of the most powerful union in America, organized on an industrial basis, Mr. Lewis now throws himself into a drive for a similar big union for steel The action of the Amalgamated at Canonsburg yesterday did not specifically mention the Lewis $500,000 offer, but Mr. Lewis accepts the verdict as a clear victory for his group and will proceed accordingly.

Union Strength Fades

The Steelworkers Union, which in 1920 carried through one of the biggest strikes in history against the 24-hour shift, and the seven-day week, only to go down to defeat against the implacable opposition to collective bargaining of Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, is now a mere husk of its former power with about 8600 members under Michael F. Tighe.

This nucleus is so small that it makes the powerful Lewis group virtual dictator of whatever drive is put on, while in the background is the larger issue of dominance within the American Federation. At the last convention at Atlantic City the split between industrial and craft unions brought control of 11,000 votes for the Lewis side against 18,000 for William Green, federation president. With a powerful steel union organized on industrial lines the balance would be reversed.

Follow Auto Workers

The announcement that steel workers had voted for the industrial type of union followed action just taken at South Bend, Ind., where the International Union of United Automobile Workers finally broke from A. F. of L. craft tutelage and overwhelmingly voted to organize on an industrial basis.

Organization of the steel workers might involve a first-rate industrial battle, just as would the proposed campaign in the automobile industry against motor car manufacturers who are predominantly hostile to collective bargaining save with company unions.

The vote at Canonsburg was 53 to 31 to switch the union over to the industrial system, this representing the desire of 63 per cent of the membership.

Lewis Offer Ignored

The action at Canonsburg was not an unqualified victory for Lewis. The steel workers ignored the $500,000 offer, and indicated no intention of accepting his supervision in a union drive. But at the same time the steel workers paid no attention to a rival offer from William Green, to match the committee's money.

The craft union system has got the steel workers nowhere, according to latest figures. The A. F. of L. started a drive in 1933 and claimed to have enlisted 100,000 workers, but it could not hold them together. The same difficulty was met back in 1920 before the great steel strike. It was found easy to organize higher paid skilled steel workers into separate crafts, but the mass of the unskilled workers got no benefits.

Philadelphia Jury Rules Treasure Hunt Is Lottery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 14—Three men representing the Grand National Treasure Hunt—a "legal lottery" supported by Mrs. Oliver H. Harriman of New York, president of the National Conference for the Legalization of Lotteries—were convicted in Quarter Sessions Court here May 11 of violating the gambling laws. An appeal is planned.

A jury composed of seven men and five women decided that the treasure hunt is a lottery and a game of chance.

Judge Robert E. Lamberton told the jury that the syndicate collected between $400,000 and $500,000, of which $50,000 went for prizes and $40,000 to charity.

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Casares Premier In Spain's Newest Coalition Cabinet

MADRID, May 13 (AP)—Former Minister of the Interior, Santiago Casares Quiroga, after nine hours of negotiations, formed a new Spanish Government today to take the place of Manuel Azaña's Cabinet which resigned upon the election of its leader to the Presidency.

The new ministry represented the same Leftist political lineup as the former Cabinet, but it included one new party, the Catalan Left, represented by Lluhi Esquerra as Minister of Labor.

Señor Casares' Cabinet retained virtually all ministers of the Azaña Government with only a few minor changes.

Two New to Arena

Two men who never before were ministers were included—Bernardo Giner de los Rios, Left-Republican, Minister of Communications, and Antonio Velao, Minister of Public Works.

The new Premier, who also took over the War Ministry, has been a close associate of Señor Azaña, who became Premier after the Leftist victory in the February parliamentary elections and was elected President Sunday to succeed deposed President Niceto Alcala Zamora.

The new Left Coalition Government, expected to carry out the program formulated by Señor Azaña when he was Premier, was called to meet late today for its first session.

Narrow Escape

Señor Casares, the 41-year-old new Premier of Span came close to going before a firing squad just before the republic was formulated in 1931.

A wealthy lawyer, he has been a militant Republican throughout his life and he was among the first to cast his lot with the unsuccessful military rebellion which broke out in Jaca in 1930.

Arrested by monarchist soldiers, he was court-martialed and sentenced to be shot. King Alfonso, however, commuted his sentence to life imprisonment. He was released from jail when the monarchy fell.

Has Firmness and Sagacity

In the first Republican Government, when the present President, Señor Azaña, first served as Premier, Señor Casares was Minister of Marine. Later, he served as Minister of the Interior, the portfolio which commands the police power of the nation. In that post he was noted for the firmness with which he maintained public order.

When the Rightists gained the balance of power in 1933 he went into political eclipse, but continued working with Señor Azaña to organize the Leftist united front.

He is regarded in political circles as second only to Manuel Azaña in political sagacity and ability.

Sanctions Siphon Away Rome's Gold

Italy Must Buy Foreign Exchange in Paris to Pay Bills

$10,000,000 Goes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Forced from Rome by the tremendous strain of financing the war in Ethiopia, Italy's gold is admitted to be in large part flowing to Paris.

Just what precise proportion of Italian gold exports come to France, what the total amount of these gold shipments is, and exactly why it should come to Paris instead of some other financial center—these are questions which today cannot be answered with official figures and facts. Up to six months or so ago the Bank of France published statistics which would have provided the answer to these questions. Now—at the request of the Bank of Italy—both the Government and the Bank of France maintain impenetrable and eloquently significant silence on all these points.

But it is possible to point out that underlying this swift and steady siphoning of yellow metal from the coffers of the Bank of Italy into those of the Bank of France are three chief factors: 1, Sanctions; 2, Suez Canal; 3. France is the only important currency exchange center still on the gold standard.

Gold Standard at Work

To take the last of these factors first: Paris is today (tomorrow may be another story!) the only great financial capital in the world where the "Gold Standard" operates in an entirely normal and unrestricted manner. New York may be in practice "on gold," but in theory, at least—with President Roosevelt still able to devaluate the dollar 10 per cent overnight—Europe considers America still unstable as an exchange center. London is out of the question entirely—in the first place because the pound is "off gold" and also because today Italian gold does not go willingly to England.

Thus France is today the only important financial capital where gold remains the supreme basis of all international clearances. This alone would, even in normal circumstances, tend to attract to Paris a large part of Rome's gold exports.

Italy Must Pay in Gold

But today circumstances are obviously not normal. Sanctions—the financial and economic boycott of Italy—are in effect. This is the real reason why Italian gold is being drained in such large proportions into the Bank of France. For financial sanctions mean that no credit, in any form, is granted to Italy. Italian individuals and the Italian Government must pay cash for every purchase. And economic sanctions have cut Italian exports down to such a low level that this cash cannot be obtained in the normal way—as payment for Italian goods sold in other countries.

There is, therefore, only one alternative. Italy must pay in gold. Or more exactly—for sales are seldom made in terms of ounces of gold, but in terms of dollars or francs or marks or pounds—Italy must buy these currencies with gold. Where does she turn for this? To the only remaining gold center of any importance: Paris. Italy is sending gold to Paris in huge quantities to buy currencies of all sorts: French francs, English pounds, German marks, American dollars, Austrian crowns.

Uses French Banks

From these foreign currency accounts, either at the Bank of France itself or in other large French banks, Italy pay its bills for goods bought everywhere: for American and British oil and steel, for German coal, for French foodstuffs.

This is the explanation generally accepted in well-informed financial circles here of the admittedly large proportion of Italian gold flowing to France. In other words, Italian gold flows not only to Paris—it flows also and above all through Paris, for the purchase of various currencies, and then on to the several countries themselves, either as actual gold shipments or in the form of credit balances in French banks. The constant decline of the gold reserves of the Bank of France seems to confirm this.

There is, however, no attempt to deny that much of this gold does stay in France. For example, Suez Canal tolls have brought to France many millions of francs' worth of Italian gold since last summer. The latest estimates available put the total payments during 1935 to the Suez Canal Company in Paris—made in French francs through a French bank from a currency account supplied, as explained above, by shipment of gold to the Bank of France—at about 156,000,000 francs (close to $10,000,000).

Other Items

Then there are, of course, other items. Despite economic sanctions, France sold Italy 41,394,000 francs' worth of goods during the first three months of this year. But this contrasts strikingly with 134,916,000 francs' worth of French exports to Italy for the same period in 1935—before sanctions were applied.

Still more significant are the comparative figures for French imports from Italy—which, theoretically, have been entirely banned by economic sanctions. For the first three months of last year, these imports totaled 111,352,000 francs. For the same period this year, French imports from Italy totaled 10,073,000—a drop of over 90 per cent.

In theory, there should be no French imports from Italy at all, but contracts concluded previous to the application of sanctions account for most of this amount, while there is admittedly some "leakage" that accounts for the rest.

Gold Flight Follows Election

By the Associated Press

Paris, May 14

THE flight of capital after the Leftist victory in the recent parliamentary elections drained 2,739,000,000 francs ($181,689,000) in gold from the Bank of France during the week ending May 8, a bank statement revealed today. This movement has coincided with the recent flood of Italian gold sent to the Bank of France to meet Italy's bills with foreign countries.

The loss, the heaviest this year, increased the lowering of the gold reserves to 7,670,000,000 francs ($506,220,000) since March 20.

The remaining gold stock, valued at 58,029,000,000 francs, was further reduced by the outflow of several hundred million francs, said financial circles, before the bank's unofficial restrictions on currency transactions last week staunched the leak.

The gold in the bank's vaults, totaling 80,283,000,000 francs on May 10, 1935, thus has dwindled by 27 per cent within a year.

The large amount of discounted commercial and government bills reported meanwhile indicated that the bank still was heavily supplying treasury funds, said financial authorities.

Writers warned that failure to restrict credit might lead to inflation, thereby "undermining money."

Discounts were 17,088,000,000 francs as compared to only 3,753,000,000 francs a year ago.

With the banknote circulation 83,988,000,000 francs, the gold coverage is at 62.33 per cent, a drop from the 64.85 per cent coverage of the preceding week

Ottawa Passes Liberal Budget In Record Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 13—The new Canadian budget was passed by Parliament yesterday after what observers say was the shortest budget debate in history. The schedule was first advanced May 1.

The Liberals joined with the Conservatives to defeat opposition by smaller minorities.

During the debate H. H. Stevens, leader and sole representative of the Reconstruction Party, launched an attack on what he termed a deep-laid plot to discredit the Canadian National Railways and to get them back into private hands.

Mr. Stevens further criticized the "reactionary policies" of the King Government, and offered suggestions which would go far to bringing about recovery without tampering with the present economic system. Among these were: No increase in the national debt for the next three years, not even for deficits, refunding of all outstanding Dominion securities and Dominion Government guaranteed securities at less than 3 per cent interest; making the Bank of Canada in a true sense the Government bank and utilizing its powers of issue to the full extent and the utilizing of all surplus funds to stabilize exchange, to purchase outstanding bonds and for the general purposes of government, including unemployment relief.

Reply to Phone Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Large pensions for retired executives are necessary in maintaining quality of personnel, according to officials of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Explaining the company's retirement policy, a vice-president of the concern who refused to be quoted, said that without inducements equivalent to those offered by other industries for competent officers, the telephone business could not attract an effective management and offer adequate public service.

Admitting that a handful of retired officials receive relatively large pensions measured according to subsistence standards, the company's spokesman held that such payments were properly part of the salary schedule of the employees receiving them.

No Bonuses Paid at Any Time

He emphasized that the utility does not pay salaries as high as those received in other businesses demanding comparable skill and judgment, indicating that the security of a pension in later years was part of the compensation. No bonuses have been or are paid, he said, and individuals concerned pay a large proportion of their salaries in federal and state income taxes.

Since the company had to compete for talent in all fields, it was necessary to pay management adequately, he said, stressing that unless this was done, the business would not retain or draw to it in the future the ability it needs.

If the company could obtain better men by paying more money, it would still be wise to do so, he held.

Based on Salary Schedule

The pension system rests upon the salary schedule, according to the company's policy, which provides for keeping the personnel young and active by retiring men at 65 years of age. Fundamentally, this was said to have the objective of insuring better telephone service, while at the same time caring for elderly employees and officers.

The large turnover of employees in relation to the number or pensioned was ascribed to three major causes. They were:

1. Generally lower wage scales of the company during the period of high prosperity caused large numbers to resign in order to accept better paid positions in other fields. This was said to have been true particularly during the years immediately following the World War.

2. Being an industry that has attained huge size only during comparatively recent years, many of the employees had comparatively short employment records until the present decade, and thus were not able to provide the maximum of 20 years' service required for a pension.

3. A very large number of the employees are women who enter the service at an early age and serve only a few years before leaving on account of marriage.

Idaho W. C. T. U. Is Told Of Work Among Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—"There is little difference between the problems of those who work to effect temperance among the Indians, and those who work among our white brothers," declared Mrs. Susie Yupe Lipp, Indian woman leader of Fort Hall, at the sixth district Woman's Christian Temperance Union Institute, held recently in the Pocatello Methodist Church. She outlined her many years' temperance work among her people on the reservation, from the time she graduated from Carlisle Indian School to the present time.

The five-year centenary program honoring the 100th birthday of Frances E. Willard, was explained by Mrs. John L. Brady of Blackfoot, past state president of the W. C. T. U.

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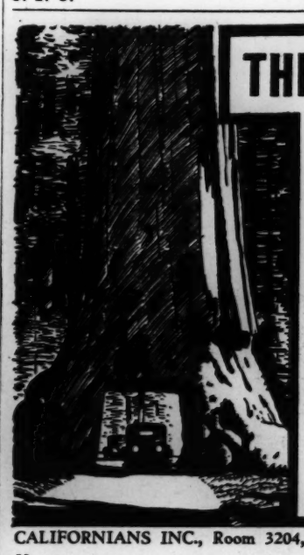
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Mediterranean Defense Pact Weighed in French Diplomacy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 14—Searching desperately for a way out of the Italo-Ethiopian dilemma the French Foreign Office is seriously studying the project for a Mediterranean pact of mutual assistance.

This project is still in an embryonic form and no decision is expected until the new government is constituted. But unless some solution of the deadlock is found before the next meeting of the League Council in June, French official circles fear Italy will definitely withdraw from Geneva and join Germany to form a hostile Central European bloc.

In Case of Aggression

Accordingly French diplomacy is pondering the advisability of proposing a mutual assistance pact whereby Britain, Spain, France, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Greece would undertake to come to each other's aid in case of any unprovoked aggression.

The advantage of the agreement, according to French governmental circles, would be to guarantee the territorial status quo in the Mediterranean and remove existing apprehensions as to Italy's future designs for imperialistic expansion, whether at the expense of the British Empire, French colonial possessions in Africa, or Yugoslavia.

Blow to League's Prestige

The price of such accord would be the recognition of Italy's annexation of Ethiopia. Its dangers are acknowledged here to be a blow to the League's prestige and an encouragement to Germany to follow Italy's example in a policy of the accomplished fact.

Obviously France would not put forward such a plan without having first consulted the British Government informally. And there are indications that the British see just as much difficulty in signing a fresh agreement with an Italy which has just broken so many treaties as France does in signing one with a Germany which has violated Locarno.

Furthermore it is by no means certain that the new Popular Front Government which favors support of the League and isn't in sympathy with Fascist Italy would eventually approve this policy.

Backstage Parleys At Geneva Seek Way To Strengthen League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, May 14—Dominating even the Ethiopian imbroglio and as a consequence of the failure of sanctions to prevent the military victory of Italy, are the multiple conversations in Geneva among all delegates regarding the possibility of reform of the League of Nations.

The seven so-called neutrals, central European countries, Russia, France, Britain and the Balkanic nations are keenly interested in the various propositions put forward privately during the session of the Council now adjourned to June 16, when British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is again scheduled to preside.

Problem Grows More Acute

The sudden exit of Baron Pompeo Aloisi and the whole Italian delegation and doubt whether it is Premier Benito Mussolini's intention to leave the League and separate from the Locarno Powers, has made the problem of the League's future far more acute.

It is now regarded as certain that the question of revision of the Covenant must come up for public examination not later than the next Assembly. Meantime everybody claims to be endeavoring to strengthen the Geneva institution. There is no thought of allowing the League to collapse. On the contrary, it is recognized that it is now more necessary than ever.

But How?

The difficulty comes when it is asked in what way the League can be fortified. The smaller countries are mostly opposed to any tampering with Article XVI which provides for sanctions.

But there are voices here, some of them on the British side, in favor of eliminating sanctions and thus making it possible for America and perhaps Germany to co-operate on a "moral" basis without the risk of automatic military commitments.

The middle course, which is most commended, is that of general but limited economic obligations accompanied by specific regional pacts for mutual military assistance.

Divergencies

There is a wide divergence of opinion on Article XIX which calls for re-examination of obsolete treaties and conditions. On the one hand it is held that the function of the League is to make necessary alterations in time to prevent war. On the other hand, it is argued that to touch the status quo will provoke war.

On many other matters there is considerable contention. To what degree is neutrality compatible with collective security? What are relative rights of great and small powers?

Thus, although the public proceedings here have been comparatively unimportant, it may well prove to be that this session laid the foundations of a better League.

World Jurists Work On Plans for Reform Of League Framework

GENEVA, May 14 (AP)—International jurists have begun active work to make the League of Nations more effective.

The first suggestions were submitted by Nicholas Socrate Politis, former Foreign Minister of Greece, who is recognized as one of the greatest European juridical authorities.

Mr. Politis handed to Joseph Paul-Boncour, French delegate to Geneva, his recommendations on possible amendments to the League Covenant.

The Council, which postponed its deliberations on the Italian conquest of Ethiopia after the Fascist delegation withdrew from the sessions, formally adjourned after two meetings—one private and one public.

Eden Stays to Confer

But League leaders remained in Geneva today, despite the adjournment of the council, seeking to strengthen the international peace defenses.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Foreign Commisar Maxim Litvinoff of Soviet Russia, and the Spanish diplomat, Salvador de Madariaga, were reported remaining primarily to discuss a general reorganization of the League's peace framework, damaged by Italy.

The leaders were reported standing by also, however, as a precaution to meet any sudden new move by Premier Mussolini.

To Admit Predicament

One formula suggested in League circles as a possible way out of the Italo-Ethiopian predicament was to admit frankly the peace framework had failed in its present form. Then an appeal would be made to all member-states to collaborate in reorganization of the international body.

It was further suggested that by this process the Council might lift sanctions against Italy and begin new discussions with the Fascist nation, not in the spirit of a surrender of League powers, but rather as a grant of concessions pointing toward a far-reaching program of reform.

The Council, which adjourned yesterday, was called to meet next June 16 to consider again Italy's adjudged aggressor in Ethiopia and the Fascist annexation of Haile Selassie's Empire.

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QUICK SERVICE

School Facts Taken Direct To Taxpayers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 14—Going out "armed with the facts" about schools in order to show mothers and fathers—the taxpayers—what place education should hold in a democracy, is a practice which is beginning to be felt out in the heart of the states, it was learned at the convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in session here.

Equipped with a little handbook, "Our Public Schools," which tells in easy language like a story book the history, aims and achievements of American public schools, parents and teachers have not only been holding study groups to ferret out the facts themselves about schools, but they have gone with definite information to help defeat legislation harmful to school systems, it was reported.

25,000 Issued

About 25,000 copies of the book are now out in the hands of teachers, superintendents of schools, parents and citizens, according to Miss Charl O. Williams, national chairman of the school education committee of the congress. Chapters of the book were contributed by experts in such subjects as "What the Public School Is Trying to Do," "The Federal Government's Responsibility in Education" and "The Schools and the Parent-Teachers Association," and is published without profit by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

What parents and teachers are doing to interpret the schools to people with this book and with supplementary material in pamphlet form printed about the local situation in the schools came to light here yesterday in the sectional meeting on public school education with Miss Williams presiding.

In Alabama, parent-teacher groups have a "Know Your School Program," and are going out into every county with an educational campaign. More than 15,000 people have attended meetings on the subject of local taxation, it was reported. A "Dime a Member to Protect Our Schools" is their slogan.

In Wisconsin, the parents and teachers are already preparing for the 1937 Legislature. They have now off the press a pamphlet on "Facts and Questions About Education in Wisconsin," which is being studied throughout the state. In addition, five new pamphlets are in preparation on "Taxes and Taxation," "Who Pays for Public Schools," "Our Rural Problem," "Our High School Problem," and "Education Trends," it was reported.

In Kansas, a pamphlet, "The Status of Text-Books," has gone out through the state by the thousands, according to Mrs. Louis R. Fulton, president of Kansas congress. In the three largest cities in Missouri the book, "Our Public Schools," is in the hands of all school teachers.

Came Through Floods

Down in Tennessee, more than 200 women came through floods to take a course, based on the same book, taught by the president of the West Tennessee State Teachers College whom the parent-teacher group had interested.

New York and the State of Washington have both compiled supplementary books giving the story of the local school situation. North Dakota and Pennsylvania have similar books in preparation, it was stated by P. T. A. representatives from those states. In Ohio a whole new slant has been given the subject of taxation by the interpretation of parent-teachers groups, it was reported.

In California the parent-teachers groups not only have stopped legislation detrimental to schools but have won over some ardent opponents of adequate education through being able to "present the facts," it was reported by the newly elected president of that state's P. T. A. organization, Mrs. B. C. Clark. At its recent state convention the California P. T. A. held a three-day course on taxation to develop public opinion to combat threatening legislation, she said.

Joint Committee

To give a correct viewpoint of the schools to the people of Delaware, a joint committee sponsored by the PTA and made up of representatives from all civic and educational organizations, puts out weekly news letters taking up, among other things, the revision of curriculum. They have just completed a movie called "Helping Children Grow" which they got by going out into the school rooms and taking the pictures. With this motion picture they expect to take the school to the parents.

In a panel discussion concerning work with the home for character education, D. A. F. Harman, director of the Department of Education of the Congress, urged that parents learn something about their obligation to the school, the kind of school their children should have, the length of term and the kind of curriculum. He said that grown-ups need to gain a more hopeful understanding of youth, and see that their own examples function as much as their precepts.

Art Conference

In the conference on art in everyday life it was brought out that parent-teacher groups are beginning to take art into the home so that parents not only can keep up-to-date in their knowledge of what their children are doing in new methods of art expression but that the parents themselves, by actually trying to do things in art, will get a finer appreciation of it.

Miss Amy Swisher, art chairman for the Ohio congress, exhibited samples of the weaving, painting, and decorative work which parent groups are doing in Ohio.

Schools Defender

Miss Charl O. Williams
Who Presided at School Education Conference of National Congress of Parents and Teachers

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Rates (American Plan—room, meals)—Lakeside Inn (June 29-Sept. 7) and Cornwallis Inn (all year) Single, $6 up; double, $5 per person. Pines Hotel (June 27-Sept. 9) Single, $7 up; double, $6 per person. Algonquin Hotel (June 27-Sept. 7) Single, $8 up; double, $7 per person.

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Thomas Testifies In British Inquiry On Budget Leak

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—Great Britain's Colonial Secretary, J. H. Thomas, denied that he had disclosed budget secrets this year or any other time in his long Cabinet experience during a judicial inquiry into reports of a leakage of budget information. The leakage was alleged to have taken place the week before increased taxes on tea and incomes were announced to the House of Commons, and enabled persons to collect more than $500,000 on insurance against such taxes.

Mr. Thomas was asked: "Have you at any time disclosed to any person any information relating to the contents of a budget?"

"Absolutely none," he replied. "I have heard nine budget statements, which is very near a record, and this is the first time I have ever heard any question of a leakage. I have never disclosed one word to anybody."

The Minister said that as a result of "pointed reference in anonymous letters," after the budget was announced to the House of Commons, he went to Stanley Baldwin and informed the Prime Minister:

"My name is being coupled to this affair through my son."

He said he suggested that Mr. Baldwin start an investigation, and that as soon as the inquiry was arranged, he offered to testify.

Mr. Thomas said he questioned his stockbroker son, Leslie M. Thomas, concerning budget insurance and asked him to "tell me everything," whereupon Leslie asserted he was acting only "for the good of a client" when he placed business.

Mr. Thomas, who left the stand after 40 minutes, said he was "worried in my own mind as to whether I ought to resign."

Finally, he said, he "braved up" and decided to remain in the Ministry after a friend advised him, "For God's sake, Jim, don't resign, as all manner of constructions will be placed on it."

A stock broker, Reginald H. Marriott, testified that a friend told him on April 20, the day before the budget was presented to Parliament, that the income tax would be increased.

Mr. Marriott said his friend received his information from a lawyer who, in turn, got the information "from a great friend of his."

"Did he mention who?" asked an investigator.

"Not by name," Mr. Marriott replied.

"There was nothing to identify him?"

"He said he was a great friend of somebody else."

"Who else?"

"J. H. Thomas."

Coach and Four Sets Record on Run From N. Y. to Atlantic City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 13—Twelve harness horses from Oldtown Hill Farms, Newburyport, Mass., rested here today after hauling a coach 118 miles from New York City in 10 hours and 4 minutes running time, bringing to their owner, Mrs. Florence Evans Dibble, the distinction of having broken a record of 12 hours and 18 minutes that has stood since 1910.

The coach-and-four arrived yesterday, having started from before the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Monday. It broke the journey by stopping overnight at Beachwood, N. J., 65 miles from New York City. While 12 horses from Mrs. Dibble's stable were used in stages during the trip, an extra "cock" horse provided to help the coach up hills was found to be unnecessary.

Average traveling time, according to Gustavus T. Kirby, official timer, was 11.75 miles an hour. The fastest time was made during the last stage between Absecon and Atlantic City, when an average of 16.2 miles an hour was maintained.

Delighted at the record made by her party, Mrs. Dibble said the next objective would be to break the existing coach record between London, Eng., and Brighton, a distance of 52 miles.

In every village along the way, people crowded to see Mrs. Dibble's tallyho. Five schools allowed their pupils to leave classrooms and get a view of what first-class highway transportation meant before the railroads.

Pastor for President Suggested by Townsend

LOS ANGELES, May 14 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend, old-age pension chieftain, suggested yesterday that the voters consider a clergyman for the next President of the United States.

"It is high time to abandon the idea that legislation can emanate only from those trained in the law," the physician told a meeting of 8000 followers.

"Those who make laws are in many instances unfit to formulate them. There are many men of the cloth who are good business men. Why not this fall elect some eminent divine as President of the United States?"

BY THE MAKERS OF DRAKE'S CAKES

Research and Religion To End War, Millikan Says

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, May 14

THE eventual elimination of war was viewed yesterday by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, one of the nation's foremost physicists, as a consequence of combining the work of natural science and religion.

The winner of the Nobel Prize in 1923 told the Southern California Congregational Conference last night that natural science and religion are discovering the basis for war's "survival value."

"The church," he said, "has succeeded, despite its many encumbrances, in bringing consciousness, ideals and aspirations to mankind, but science must bring understanding, consistency and order, a knowledge of social responsibility."

Senate Expected To Favor Treaty On Navy Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—The new naval limitations treaty was yesterday launched on its legislative course toward almost certain ratification by the Senate.

As the Foreign Relations Committee opened executive hearings on the measure, a canvas of Senate opinion revealed the absence of any confirmed opposition which might cause serious delay.

The situation leads to the expectation that the treaty will go into effect on Jan. 1, 1937, upon expiration of the present treaties.

Had ratification not been possible in the Senate during the current session of Congress, there would have been a gap between expiration of the old and the taking effect of the new.

Opposition Light

Decision to press for early ratification resulted after the Administration had satisfied itself that there was no reason to expect that it might cause delay in adjournment of Congress.

What objection there is to the treaty comes from two opposite directions. Those belonging to the antiarmaments bloc, led by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), of North Dakota, feel that it represents a capitulation to big arms interests and produce so little in the way of arms limitation as to be scarcely worth while. However, they are not disposed to launch any serious opposition.

Criticism from an entirely different angle comes from Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, stanch champion of American nonentanglement in European affairs. While he has no strong objection to the treaty as drafted, it represents to him one more instance of American subservience to the wishes of Britain. He sees this both in the tentative limit of 14 inches on the size of guns for capital ships and in the five-year holiday in heavy cruisers.

Exchanging Information

American naval opinion has generally tended to favor the 16-inch gun for capital ships. In the past there has also been a decided preference for the heavy 10,000-ton cruiser over the lighter types under 8000 tons. However, this has been modified in recent years to the point where responsible naval strategists now feel that a certain proportion of light cruisers is as necessary to a well-balanced fleet as are the heavier ships.

There is also some criticism from the "nonentanglement" of the exchange of information feature of the treaty, on the ground that under it the United States might be required to make known to England valuable confidential information about its new ships.

Knox Discounts Fraud Charge In Illinois Primary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 14—Semblance of a real political duel between Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, and Senator William E. Borah of Idaho appears to be under way here, centered around charges of vote fraud in the recent Illinois primary in which Colonel Knox outdistanced the Idaho senator.

No word has come directly from Senator Borah, but his Illinois manager, Edgar J. Cook, acting supposedly either at the instigation, or with the approval, of his chief, has charged that if the voting in the Chicago area had been honest his candidate would have won the election. He does not say that Colonel Knox was aware of the alleged fraud, but insists that the Colonel knew, for example, that certain persons whose political reputations Mr. Cook questions, were supporting him.

Mr. Cook has filed with State Attorney Thomas J. Courtney a complaint and a request that the Republican presidential preference vote be investigated. Copies of the complaint also were sent to Homer S. Cummings, United States Attorney General, and to Michael L. Igoe, United States attorney here.

He claims that Colonel Knox benefited by large votes in many precincts which gave Knox no votes at all. Borah, Mr. Cook insists, would have carried Illinois by 50,000 votes, instead of Knox heading the list by some 75,000 votes, had there been a correct count.

Colonel Knox, replying to Mr. Cook's charges, insists that he won cleanly and without the use of money, and points out that his newspaper, the Chicago Daily News, has been instrumental in uncovering vote fraud and generally in leading the popular uprising for honest elections.

"This man Cook," he says, "is a political accident, who is a self-appointed manager for Senator Borah."

This statement, and the lack of any official utterance by Senator Borah himself, is held here to offer reason for discounting the probability of any actual personal warfare between the two candidates.

No specific action has been taken by the State's attorney's office but steps are under way in a more general investigation and campaign for prosecution of vote frauds.

Tiny Volume Features Princeton Book Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 14—One of the rarest items on display at the fourteenth annual book exhibition by Princeton undergraduates is a volume smaller than a postage stamp containing several speeches of Abraham Lincoln. The books will remain on display in the Treasure Room of the Princeton University Library during May.

Viscount Allenby

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—Viscount Allenby, Britain's soldier hero of Palestine, who passed on today, was the last of the Empire's outstanding military leaders of the World War. The Field Marshal led the triumphal allied entry into Jerusalem, but lived to renounce "the glory of conquest with its gain of Dead Sea fruit."

That renunciation came less than a month ago when, at his installation as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, he advocated establishment of a world police court for the maintenance of world peace. That was his last public appearance.

Except for his functions on state occasions, when he served as Gold Stick-in-Waiting, Lord Allenby had taken little part in public life since he returned from Egypt in 1925.

His ancient title enabled him to walk close behind the King.

New Argentine Stamp Issue Stirs Up Falklands Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Philatelists have taken special interest in a new issue of Argentine postage stamps, and local collectors and correspondents have received requests for specimens from all parts of the world.

This is all because a few small dots have been inserted on a map of South America to suggest that the Falkland Islands are Argentine territory. The dots and the blob that represents Argentina on the stamp are printed in the same color, which is sufficient evidence for Britons that the vexatious problem of the Falklands has been raised once again.

On this occasion, however, there has been a decisive statement by the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, whose attention was called to the stamp issue by a member at Westminster. In answer to a formal question, Mr. Eden admitted that for nearly a century Argentina had put forward, officially and otherwise, a claim that the islands were part of its national territory.

This claim has never been admitted by London and the advancement of such claim, according to Mr. Eden, could only affect the existing friendly relations between the two countries. The British Ambassador in Buenos Aires was instructed to bring the stamp issue to the attention of the Argentine Government.

The question and answer in the House of Commons were not well received in Argentina. It always has been contended there that the islands are part of the national territory. La Nacion, commenting on the situation, remarked that "only by violent usurpation, against which we have protested, has Great Britain taken possession by an act which by no means does away with the real and indisputable sovereignty of their legitimate owner."

This Argentine attitude was made plain when the question was raised as to the enrollment of a native of the Falklands as an Argentine citizen. Argentine registration and police officials, presumably acting on the advice of the Federal Government, do not recognize islanders as British subjects, the ruling having been made that Argentina has not renounced her right to consider the islands as part of her possessions "as established by historical titles." It is a fact that ever since 1833 she has never ceased protesting against British occupation and claiming the return of the territory.

There is evidence that the Argentines are becoming somewhat piqued because of the stream of questions regarding their country in the House of Commons. Since the negotiation of the Ottawa treaties British ministers have constantly been interpellated on the Argentine situation.

Sometimes it is the financial position of the railways which gives rise to the questions; or else it is the regulations concerning exchange control, or the results of the interchange of trade; but in each case, according to the Argentine viewpoint, there is a veiled protest or threat regarding the measures it is proposed to adopt.

The Argentines see in all this British parliamentary activity one definite object—to create an unfavorable feeling toward Argentina to prepare Britons for further imperial preference duties at the expense of the South American country.

Referring to the Falklands issue, La Prensa said Mr. Eden's reply was "as categorical in affirming the dominion of Britain over the islands as the interpellation was innocuous."

The only visible result, according to the newspaper, was the annoyance caused Argentines by the discussion in the British Parliament of questions affecting their sovereignty "in language little suited to the actual state of the problem."

Replying to British newspaper references to "irresponsible Argentine publicists and bureaucratic subordinates who appear to believe that parts of the Empire are to be had for the asking or will be surrendered at the first protest," La Prensa said:

"Whether responsibility rests or not on the publicists who have referred to our country's right to the Falklands—and most of them are worthy of respect—what is certain is that there is not to be found a single Argentine citizen who does not consider them Argentine territory. It is the national opinion which does so, and it maintains that right, and it is that which is offended by the levity of the British newspaper viewpoint. If interpellations are not adopted in our Congress as is done in the House of Commons, it is because we consider that questions such as this should be settled by diplomacy. It would be wiser to let such matters follow the methods adopted in treating with international affairs."

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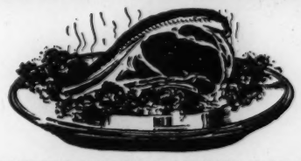

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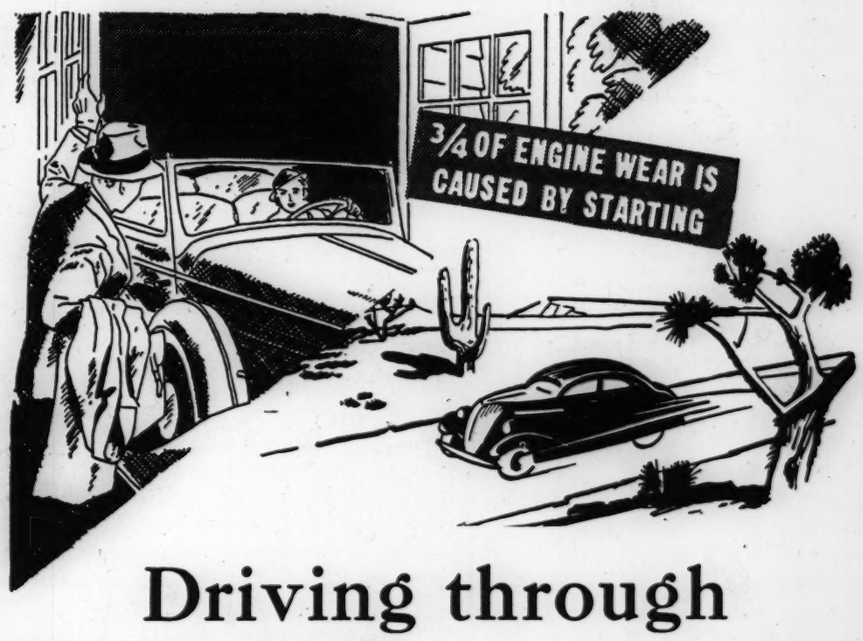

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Peace Meetings in Boston To Climax Peace Campaign; 300 Cities Have Heard Call

Boston's two-day conference at the Chamber of Commerce next Monday and Tuesday will be the climax of a national peace campaign carried on in 300 cities of the United States during the past three weeks.

Speakers at the Chamber of Commerce sessions and at a mass meeting in Tremont Temple on Monday evening are to be men and women prominent in educational, religious and civic institutions all over the country. The campaign, initiated by the American Friends Service Committee, in Philadelphia, now includes representatives of practically all peace, religious and educational groups.

Its purpose is to educate the people regarding the cause of war and to arouse national sentiment against being involved in any international conflict. Plans which already have been partly carried out, include enlisting college and youth groups to serve during the summer months as emergency peace volunteers and as peacetime service campers. They will work during the day at some constructive project of social significance and spend their earnings in study and discussion of technique for community rehabilitation.

Foremost among the 20 or more well-known speakers to take part in the discussions in Boston are George Lansbury, British Labor leader, Kirby Page, American author, and Prof. Robert J. Fenwick of Bryn Mawr College.

The Rev. George L. Paine, former head of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, is chairman of the committee in charge of the local conferences, which are sponsored by a long list of prominent citizens including Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, Dr. Mary Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, Rabbi Harry Levi, Admiral William S. Sims, Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School, Dean Henry H. Meyer of Boston University and Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews.

World Brotherhood Urged in Peace Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo.—"We must become a brotherhood of nations—or an international suicide society," Dean John Warren Day, Topeka (Kansas) clergyman, declared at a recent Emergency Peace Campaign meeting here.

He attributed the apparent impotence of the League of Nations in recent crises to the failure of the United States to join it.

Dean Day went on to tell of a party of five army officers on a voyage together. In discussing the possibility of another world war each one of them picked the year 1937 as a likely time for its outbreak. Their reason was that in that year the major powers will all the thoroughly prepared for war.

"These men were realists," he said. "They knew, being military men, that the nation which prepares is the nation which goes to war."

Arthur E. Elliott, director of the Colegio Internacional at Asuncion, Paraguay, discussed the Chaco War as an example of the influences tending to cause and continue armed conflicts. Both sides were aided in prolonging the war, he declared, with armament and munitions supplied by American manufacturers.

Mr. Elliott disagreed with those who contend that people living at a distance from the coast or border in a country at war are apt to exist in comparative safety. He pointed out that air and radio developments have eliminated frontiers.

The Rev. Theodore Hume, pastor of the New England Congregational Church at Chicago, declared that the people of the United States should approve membership in the League of Nations or the World Court if they wish to aid in preventing another world conflict which might throw civilization back into the dark ages—as is suggested in H. G. Wells' "Things to Come."

He also advocated a new world economic conference, in which America would take the lead. By equitable tariff adjustments and fair distribution of markets, he said, the causes of war might be removed.

War Can't End War, Lansbury Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Three thousand people assembled for an Emergency Peace Campaign meeting in Municipal Auditorium here recently, heard George Lansbury, until recently leader of the Labor opposition in the British Parliament, declare that "We must have a new kind of League of Nations, based on the principle of sharing the resources and markets of the world with other nations."

"I may be an idealist," he continued, "but these things I do believe:

"You can't end evil by evil.

"You can't cast out the devil by the devil.

"You can't end war with war.

"Every war leaves behind the seeds of future wars. Every war brings to the surface all the bad feelings and hatreds of men. Statesmen in trying to make peace prepare the way for future wars. The peace of Versailles was a peace of vengeance.

"The principles of a practical, sane end to the causes of war are in our own Christianity, and yet many of our leaders say they are impractical . . . .

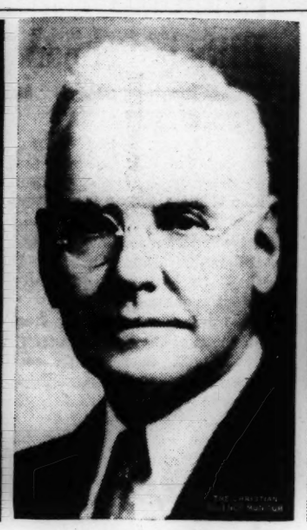
"If being made mighty, as Great Britain has been made mighty, could bring security, I wouldn't be on this platform today," Mr. Lansbury continued. "But wealth and power do not bring security, and the four wealthy and powerful nations of the world must be prepared to face the facts."

Dr. Albert Palmer, author and world traveler, in another address, urged the stripping of romance from the thought of war. "We must take away," he said, "the poetry and flying flags and martial music, and let people see it as killing. . . . I would not object to the R. O. T. C. training in our high schools if it were realistic. I do object to spectacular marching and honorary girl colonels pinning medals on the boys. . . . I would rather let the boys prepare themselves by digging sewer ditches in the mddle of winter and sleeping in cootie-infested shacks."

Dr. Palmer added his opinion that a strong American neutrality policy which put an embargo on all materials for munitions and food supplies and which also prohibited loans to belligerents, would go a long way toward preventing war.

Emergency Peace Campaign Has Their Support

Dr. Arthur Elwood Elliott
Director, Colegio Internacional, Asuncion, Paraguay



Dr. Elbert Russell
Dean of School of Religion, Duke University

The Rev. Theodore C. Hume
Pastor of New England Congregational Church, Chicago

Dove Again Carries Message of Amity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Two - way peace pigeon mail was established between Washington and this city as the Emergency Peace Campaign swung into action recently. Not only did Mayor J. Fullmer Bright—in common with the Mayors of many other American cities—receive a pigeon-carried message from Mrs. Roosevelt, the President's wife, but he sent a reply in the same way, as a feature of Richmond's own Peace Week.

His message to Mrs. Roosevelt read:

"I am deeply honored by your gracious and timely words on behalf of the Emergency Peace Campaign. When you ventured the hope that the movement arouse a sense of personal responsibility in keeping us out of war, you were voicing the sentiments of all peace-loving Richmonders. May these sentiments be not in vain."

Emergency Peace Campaign meetings during Peace Week in Richmond were addressed by various speakers, including Dr. Edwin McNeill Poteat Jr., pastor of the Pullen Memorial Church, at Raleigh, N. C.

Iowa Pastor Warns Of Propaganda Evil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALESBURG, Ill.—Wars may be prevented by facilitating the flow of essentials on a fair basis of exchange, declared the Rev. Paul Becker of the University Church of Christ, Des Moines, Iowa, at an Emergency Peace Campaign meeting held in the Central Congregational Church here recently.

Unrest is caused, he explained, chiefly by the lack of necessities in certain countries, and this lack develops conflicts between nations.

Mr. Becker warned against propaganda designed to involve the nation in a war to benefit certain private interests. He asserted that propaganda played a large part in forcing the United States into the last war.

"We went into that war," he added, "to make the world safe for democracy, but we actually made it safer for autocracy."

Radio Called Aid To World Accord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—The place of international radio in the peace movement was discussed by Felix Green of the British Broadcasting Company, at an Emergency Peace Campaign mass meeting held in the City Auditorium recently. Dr. Alfred Salter, British M. P. and worker in London slums, was another speaker. Nearly all churches in the city canceled their regular Sunday evening services in order that congregations might attend the meeting.

"I am here to find," said Mr. Green, "if, through international radio, the people of my country may find out more about the people of your country. It is an attempt to put into practice the motto of the British Broadcasting Company: 'Nation shall speak peace unto nation.'

"I am here to further understanding between the two nations, since I believe that underneath all our difficulties lies ignorance.

"The armament race is on as much today as in 1914," Mr. Green continued. "The whole world is preaching peace and arming for war. No wonder Germany is in the state she is in now. After the impossible and fantastic demands made upon her following the war it is little wonder that Hitler emerged.

"There is a fairly simple lesson to be learned. The reliance on big guns, big armies and big navies has proved a failure—and I really do not believe that sanctions will be effective. We must now turn to the third system, the appeal to the high moral sense of the people."

Dr. Salter expressed doubt as to the lasting efficacy of sanctions as a means of preserving peace. "The possession of the power of sanctions," he declared, "may serve to provoke war.

"If the League had succeeded in invoking sanctions against Italy and had stopped the war, would the Italians have settled down to be good neighbors? Rather they would have bided their time until they were strong enough to hit back.

"To prevent war you must find a new way. There will be no settled peace until you do justice. You must know the facts and the other man's point of view. Wars today are the result of unequal distributions of economic necessities. Cotton factories in Italy are closed because there is no trade between countries to allow them to purchase cotton, and cotton in your country is being ploughed under, and farmers are being paid not to raise it. When I think of this, I wonder if I am not living in a lunatic asylum.

"There is a way out," he concluded, "but it depends upon your point of view. I believe that spiritual force in the long run is more effective than material force. Evil may only be conquered by good. We must follow the advice of Jesus Christ and do unto other nations as we, if the roles were reversed, would have them do unto us."

Unity Is Held Key To Outlawing War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—A strong plea for unity in the peace movement was made by the Rev. Theodore C. Hume, pastor of the New England Congregational Church of Chicago, at an Emergency Peace Campaign mass meeting here.

"The peace movement would be far more effective if it were not split into so many parts," he declared. "There would be more clear thinking on the subject of peace if we were one. With millions wanting peace in a world madly talking preparation for war, we overlook the necessary thing, which is to ask, 'What price peace?'

"International co-operation is the only solution," he continued. "The only peace worth having, is world peace. Until we are members of the League of Nations America must clamp down on trade with any and all belligerents."

Dr. Alfred Salter, Laborite member of the British Parliament, who has come to the United States to speak at 20 Emergency Peace Campaign meetings, called for reorganization of the League of Nations.

"The League of Nations," he declared, "bound up as it is with the infamous Treaty of Versailles, is practically dead. A new one must arise with America and Great Britain taking the lead.

"Meanwhile," Dr. Salter continued, "England has suspended an eight-hour labor law to enable women to work at night in factories turning out gas masks. Of these 30,000,000 already have been manufactured, including rubber masks for infants."

What he described as "the ghastly fiasco known as the London Economic Conference" was wrecked, he asserted, "by the self-enlightened interests of the United States and Great Britain, each refusing to give up anything for the good of all."

Miss Lura E. Aspinwall of Indianapolis, national director of student work, Disciples of Christ, told of the growing sentiment for peace among the youth of the nation. Referring to the Veterans of Future Wars, she said: "I have found many Gold Star mothers expressing gratitude that a youth thought of a way to let loose the shaft of ridicule against war."

Conferences held in connection with the meeting, in Denver University and elsewhere, continued for three days.

Universality Marks Emergency Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—A million dollars a year for peace, and $3,000,000 a day for war! That is what we, the citizens of the United States are paying, declared Dr. Elbert Russell, dean of Duke University School of Religion, at an Emergency Peace Campaign meeting held here recently.

Dr. Russell explained that the expenses of the United States Army and Navy are said to be about $1,000,000 every eight hours—a sum equal to the Emergency Peace Campaign's budget for this year, representing the united support of numerous "peace-minded" groups.

"Because I am for democracy, I am against war," Dr. Russell declared. "Yon can't make a world safe for democracy by war. War simply sows the seeds for dictatorship.

Must Make Sacrifices

"The people of this country are almost unanimous in opposition to war. But just to want peace isn't enough. We must be willing to pay the price; to make sacrifices.

"For instance, last winter we had a hard time getting Congress to pass a neutrality act. Certain interests were afraid it might cost them trade with Italy.

"If you love your country, why do you want to rush to war, when it can be kept out of it," Dr. Russell concluded, adding that it takes more patriotism to keep out of war than to go into one.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, first woman to be elected to Congress, and one of the 49 congressmen who voted against entry into the World War, called upon those present at the meeting to constantly remind congressmen of the sentiment for peace among their constituents.

Political Sign Language

"Sometimes I feel," she said, "that the only language a politician understands is the sign language—you know, the X on a ballot. Letters to congressmen are straws in the wind which let them know how the country feels."

Miss Rankin favored the combining of the Army and Navy into a Military Defense Department whose function would be to guard the shores of the United States against attack.

Aircraft, she asserted, have made the Navy useless, and she saw no purpose in building more ships, except "to line the pockets of the ship builders."

Sacrifice for Peace Advocated by Dean

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The universality of the Emergency Peace Campaign was emphasized by Dr. Elbert Russell, dean of school of religion, Duke University, in an address at a meeting sponsored by the campaign here recently. More than 300 leaders in religion, education and industry, are supporting the campaign, he said, and though differing as to the means of attaining peace, they are all agreed on the urgent need for united action.

"In a democracy," Dr. Russell declared, "we have learned that political wisdom comes through discussion. We will not solve the problem by discussions, but out of the collective wisdom will be determined national policies."

The Rev. Dr. Jesse W. Stitt, pastor of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., dealt with the diversion of constructive genius and hard work into destructive channels in war.

"We want our engineers to build bridges and roads and model houses, not entrenchments and barbed-wire entanglements," he said. "We want our industrialists to build skyscrapers, not war tanks.

"We must have an awakening of our memories of what propaganda can do to the minds of men, of what war does to men and nations who sell their birthright for a mess of war debts.

"We believed in the high phrases of the politicians. The young man lying in Washington, the Unknown Soldier, believed it was a war to end war. We must not have there beside his, the tomb of another unknown soldier who died in the war after the war to end all wars."

Leaders Explain Objective of Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—A local unit of the Emergency Peace Campaign was organized here recently at a meeting held on the University of Arizona campus. The Rev. Recter W. Johnson, minister of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, was chosen as permanent chairman. The Tucson Ministerial Association joined the new group in planning a conference which was held May 11.

At the organization meeting Joe Youngman, Pacific coast field representative of the Emergency Peace Campaign, explained its history and purposes.

"The Emergency Peace Campaign," he declared, "is not designed to be a new and separate organization, but rather a clearing house for those movements for peace now in existence. The plan is definitely an emergency one and has been limited purposely to only two years. After that time it is hoped that peace forces will be sufficiently united to carry on with unified action."

World Crisis Laid To Outgrown Ideas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Minn.—Outgrown ideas still held in the popular mind are responsible for the trend toward war today, said Kirby Page, author and lecturer, in an address at an Emergency Peace Campaign meeting held at Carleton College here recently. Mr. Page laid strong emphasis on the place of the individual in replacing these ideas with increasing "peace-mindedness."

"Nations are rushing to war today, not because of the wickedness of statesmen or the power of dictators," Mr. Page declared, "but because of prevalent ideas held by the common people, which are disposing their governments to settle international differences by war.

"To admit another war is inevitable is to declare a bankruptcy of ideals and visions. War can be averted if concerted and mass action is undertaken to instill into the average man and woman the great concept of lasting world peace."

Other meetings were held in St. Olaf College's regular chapel services and at a student assembly in Northfield High School. There were also conferences and a luncheon in the community building and the Congregational Church and a peace forum in Carleton College.

Reduction in Arms Demanded by Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Enactment of stringent neutrality legislation was urged in a resolution adopted at an Emergency Peace Campaign mass-meeting held in Cadle Tabernacle here on May 4. Speakers included George Lansbury, visiting British laborite Member of Parliament; Ray Newton, executive secretary of the campaign, and Rabbi Ferdinand Isserman of Temple Israel, St. Louis, Mo.

In addition to the clause demanding neutrality legislation, the resolution asked "that a call be made for drastic reduction in the present colossal military and naval appropriations."

Reduce Armaments

"We believe," it continued, "that armed forces should be reduced to the minimum for defense from actual invasion. . . . As taxpayers we believe that a great part of the money now spent for armaments should be spent for constructive purposes, for relief and unemployment, housing, education and health.

"We urge an amendment to the Constitution providing that no declaration of war shall become effective until it is confirmed by a majority in a nationwide referendum."

Rabbi Isserman, who has spent the past three years in Europe and has attended various League of Nations Council meetings, declared that "the philosophy of Fascism not only declares war to be necessary, but desirable. It regards the state as the supreme good of life, which almost becomes a mystic entity and which supplants God as an object of worship."

Nations Interwoven

Mr. Lansbury stated, "America cannot lose sight of the fact that if Europe collapses the United States inevitably is affected. Our relations in this day are too closely interwoven for any one nation to think it can escape the consequences of a war. Upon the United States depends much of the world's future."

Mr. Newton enlarged on this theme. "If the United States," he said, "is trying sincerely to lead the people toward peace, it should not be setting up huge armies and navies. We should express our desires for international friendship consistently.

"If we desire that our farmers sell their products in foreign markets, we should lower our tariffs to permit foreign agriculturists to sell in our markets. Let's fit our domestic policy in with our foreign policy."

An Indianapolis unit of the Emergency Peace Campaign was formed following the conferences and meeting, to carry on the unified work of the campaign.

Churches and Schools Held United in Aim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHEELING, W. Va.—For centuries war has challenged the churches and the schools, but now church and educational leaders—united for the first time in the Emergency Peace Campaign—are challenging war, said Dr. Alexander Paul, executive secretary of oriental missions for the United Christian Missionary Society of the Disciples of Christ, speaking at a recent Emergency Peace Campaign meeting here.

Dr. Paul has spent many years in China. Entrusted 20 years ago with government funds for rebuilding broken dikes in a great rice-growing section of China, he carried out the work so successfully that large tablets have been erected in his honor.

Other speakers were John S. Moore of the League of Nations Association, and Robbins W. Barstow, president of the Hartford Seminary Foundation.

Mr. Moore also stressed the new challenge to war represented by the united action of nearly all peace groups in the country, in this new two-year drive.

Escaped Convicts Kidnap Oklahoman

McALESTER, Okla., May 14 (AP)—Five convicts fleeing from McAlester prison with two wounded guards, abducted William Doaks of Near Pittsburg early today after forcing Mrs. Doaks to prepare breakfast for them, Undersheriff W. O. Merrill reported.

The five, Merrill said, were those who killed A. D. Powell, penitentiary brickyard foreman, and escaped in a guard's automobile during a break from the prison yesterday, in which 24 convicts took part. Three others are at large.

The body of Mr. Powell was dumped from a speeding motor car as it raced toward downtown McAlester, about a mile from the prison.

The convicts, armed with knives, seized Mr. Powell and Guard Tuck Cope as they lined up for noon roll call. Using the officers as shields, the prisoners forced guards at the prison gate and on the walls to surrender their weapons. The leaders of the break opened fire, wounded Guard Bob Gossett four times and fled in his automobile.

Boy's Farm Plan Succeeds With 50 Years of Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANAAN, N. Y., May 14—The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Berkshire Industrial Farm, one of the foremost American institutions in curing juvenile delinquency and preventing crime, was observed here May 12.

Since it was founded by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Burnham, of Morristown, N. J., on May 12, 1886, the farm has grown in size and influence, now having 150 boys in residence where once there were only 14.

At the Berkshire Industrial Farm, each boy is encouraged to drop bad habits for good ones through a program of constructive activity that is intended to fit him for a satisfying, helpful place in the social system.

Good Basic Schooling

The school curriculum provides that every boy is to receive the equivalent of a grammar school education, and should he manifest aptitude for additional study, he is sent to a neighboring high school for instruction. Hobbies and recreational interests also receive special attention for their character-building value.

Vocational training is carried out through a trade school, in which the four chief departments are printing, building trades, automobile mechanics and farming. It is in the skilled occupations that most of the boys find a place. Educational work at the farm is under the supervision of the New York State Department of Education.

Good Surroundings Help

With 1100 acres of land available for purposes of the school, farm officials believe that much of the beneficial influence exerted by the institution has been due to the system of ordered freedom under which the boys live. Most of them enter this environment from underprivileged homes lacking supervision and care essential in proper development of character.

The farm's population is largely made up of boys of this class between 11 and 15 years old who have come into conflict with the law and would otherwise have to be confined in some reformatory.

Based on Constructive Idea

Behind the object of Mr. and Mrs. Burnham's farm, which they had purchased for a summer home, was the desire to extend further correctional facilities of a wholesome character for the convenience of boys who at that time were poorly cared for in penal institutions. They held that jail sentences were not constructive methods for the reformation of youthful character.

From the start, Berkshire Industrial Farm has enjoyed enthusiastic and generous support. Many of its buildings have been erected through special donations, and the Burnham family has remained actively interested in the institution, Samuel T. Carter, son-in-law of Mr. Burnham, being president.

Convention for Farm Women Bars Frills and Fancy Dress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—A woman's convention without fancy clothes, corsages, expensive hotel rooms and formal resolutions is coming to the nation's capital next month.

The delegates are to be farm women and their friends from five continents, members of the Associated Country Women of the World. The conference to be held June 1-6 is the first of its kind in the United States. Two thousand women are expected.

"This is one convention from which I hope no woman will stay away because she cannot afford a 'convention wardrobe' for the occasion," Miss Grace Frysinger, of the Department of Agriculture, conference chairman, said today. Women from small southern towns, western prairies and isolated New England farms have been writing in asking what clothes to bring to meet the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at a White House garden party and for the banquet at which Secretary Henry A. Wallace and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will be speakers.

Simplicity Urged

The reply suggests a thin dress for meetings and sightseeing trips and a "simple summer dress such as would be worn to church or some other social occasion at home" for the garden party and dinner.

Miss Elsie Zimmern, of London, conference secretary, has already arrived in Washington, as have delegates from New Zealand and Norway. United States delegates will soon be setting forth from their homes in everything from day coaches chartered by western delegations, interstate buses equipped with tents for sleeping along the highway and private motorcades.

Because so many of the American delegates are on a farm-home budget which makes no provision for trips to Washington, the convention committee has provided low-cost accommodations at hotels and private homes. Many women have written that they plan to sleep in tents or cabins at the tourist camp.

No Set Programs

Except for the banquet speeches and welcoming addresses by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary Wallace and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, there will be no set program. Its sponsors want the conference to be a big "experience meeting" at which farm women will learn what other farm women throughout the world are doing to raise the standards of country living. Mrs. Jones of Prairie Center will be heard with just as much attention as the titled English women who are coming. Sessions will be open to all rural women on payment of a nominal registration fee. Delegates of 75 groups affiliated with the international association will be present.

An exhibit in connection with the conference will show how country women all over the world are using the raw products of the farm in reviving home handicrafts that bring a cash income. Among the foreign displays will be the famous Warwickshire loan collection, recently shown in the London exhibition as an outstanding example of the revival of domestic handicrafts in English country homes, and exhibits of the work of farm women from Canada to Ceylon, South Africa and New Zealand.

Wives of prominent government officials are taking an interest in the forthcoming meetings and are serving on local committees. Mrs. Roosevelt is a member of a local unit of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, affiliated with the international organization. Mrs. Henry Morgenthau and Mrs. Charles McNary are members of a general advisory group. Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State, is handling arrangements for contact between the foreign delegates and their embassies and legations.

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Turkey Wins Russia On Dardanelles Forts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, May 13—The Soviet Government, it is reliably learned, is prepared fully to support, during forthcoming negotiations at Montreux, Turkey's claim to the right to fortify the demilitarized zone commanding the entrance to the Black Sea, and to close the straits to warships of other nations.

Arrangements have been made by the League powers to hold a meeting at Montreux, Switzerland, after the next League Council meeting set for June. This will be a conference of powers interested in the Turkish plans for remilitarization of the Dardanelles, which plan is being supported both by the British and Russians.

It is believed here that Kemal Ataturk consulted Moscow before making his request for revision of the 1923 Lausanne convention.

Soviets Approve Free Hand

It is understood that the Soviets will support a completely free hand for Turkey in the entire demilitarized zone and full Turkish control of the movement of foreign warships through the straits. The Soviets may also approve a measure of Turkish control over merchant traffic through the straits, and abolition of the international commission created by the Lausanne convention.

The Soviets stand in a different relation to the Lausanne Treaty than any other signatory. The Soviet representative at Lausanne opposed the Allied demands for a demilitarized zone and free rights of passage through the straits for a limited number of warships of the Allied nations. While a Soviet representative signed the treaty in August, 1923, the Soviet Government has never ratified it, and refused to enter the international commission.

Soviet spokesmen declare that their attitude is the same in 1936 as it was in 1922. Now, as then, the Soviets are more interested in keeping other warships out of the Black Sea than in gaining the right to move their own Black Sea fleet into the Mediterranean.

But Relations Have Changed

However, Soviet international relations have changed notably since the Lausanne conference. At that time, Moscow feared and distrusted both Great Britain and France, whose fleets had blockaded Black Sea ports only two years before. Today the Soviets have a treaty of mutual assistance with France, and are on relatively good terms with Great Britain. Whereas they were almost defenseless in the Black Sea in 1922, they have since constructed powerful fortifications and reconstructed the Black Sea fleet.

But Moscow still would welcome a strongly fortified entrance to the Black Sea under Turkish control, and is likely to assist the Turkish Government with money and materials to hasten construction of fortifications after the Lausanne convention has been modified. Russia's potential enemies today are Germany and Japan, whose combined fleets might prove an important weapon in a war with Russia if they had access to the Black Sea. The Soviet Black Sea fleet is still very weak.

Strong Ties

During the past 18 years the Soviets have forged strong ties with Kemal Ataturk's nationalist Turkey. The Bolsheviks reversed Tsarist policy toward Turkey one month after they seized power; they then renounced all claims under the 1915 secret agreement among Tsarist Russia, Great Britain and France, which provided for Russian annexation of Istanbul and the straits. The Soviets later supported Kemal with money, arms and technical assistance in his wars against Greece and the previous Turkish regime.

The present Turkish Government has consistently maintained closer relations with Soviet Russia than with any other country. Kemal Ataturk received help from the Soviets at a critical period, and was therefore more readily disposed to accept Soviet assurances that they were no longer interested in expansion. He has revealed little fear of Bolshevik propaganda, and his rough treatment of Communist agitators has not interrupted harmonious relations with Russia's Communist Government.

Plenty of Self-Interest

Moscow has equipped Turkish textile mills and power plants, advancing loans for this purpose at low interest, and about 150 Turkish young men at present studying industrial technique in Soviet institutes and factories.

Consistency and self-interest alike therefore prompt the Soviets to support Turkey's claims for the right to fortify the Dardanelles, Istanbul and the rest of the demilitarized zone, and to control the movement of foreign warships through the straits.

As regards free navigation for merchant vessels, the Soviets might be expected to take the same as other trading nations. But her attitude on this question is likely to remain in doubt until the negotiations begin. The Soviets have a favored position with Ankara, and therefore may be satisfied with stronger Turkish control over merchant vessels' navigation through the straits than would suit some other trading countries.

Auto Club Predicts Boom in Touring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 14—The greatest travel season in the history of the automobile is predicted for this year by the touring authorities of the Keystone Automobile Club. There will be a consequent boom in every line of business connected with motoring, they believe.

One of the reasons advanced for the turning of motorists' minds to the open road, is the desire to break loose from environments to which they were virtually chained by this winter's unusually icy grip. Not for many years have motorists in this State been held so close to home by dangerous winter conditions.

Already the Club's Touring Bureau reports an exceptionally large number of requests for "long" trips, in contrast to the usual spring demand for tours ranging from 100 to 200 miles. This, it is pointed out, is an indication that motorists are prepared to spend more time and, incidentally, more money in the pursuit of recreation.

Man Quells Fire Set by Lightning

SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 14 (AP)—George Creely, Public Service employee and volunteer fireman, used his coat to smother flames atop a tank loaded with 110,000 gallons of gasoline, after the tank had been struck by lightning yesterday.

The tank, owned by the Public Service Electric & Gas Company, has a capacity of 216,000 gallons, and is 50 feet high.

Creely saw the fuel start to burn after a lightning bolt had spread a seam around the top. He climbed up the side, and had almost extinguished the fire with his coat when firemen arrived and helped him finish the job.

Museum Near Boulder Dam in Pueblo Style

Courtesy Field Division of Education, National Park Service

Implements Used by Indians 1500 Years Ago Are Housed Here

Indian Relics Saved From Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Pottery and stone implements of early Pueblo culture have been rescued from the path of the rising waters of Boulder Dam's upstream artificial lake and are being prepared for permanent exhibition at the newly constructed Government museum at Overton, Nav., and at Southwest Museum here.

M. R. Harrington, curator of the local museum, recently completed a two-year program of exploration and excavation of the land occupied 1200 to 1500 years ago by the ancestors of many southwest Indian tribes. Now an uninhabited wasteland, it is soon to be inundated by the arrested Colorado River.

American archeology's important chapter was saved by the joint expedition financed equally by the Southwest Museum and a national park division of the United States Department of the Interior. Most of the relics are being kept at the national monument, situated just above the future waterline and near the scene of the old civilization.

Pieces gleaned from the desert surface or retrieved from buried homesites tell the story of the people who have bequeathed to the world pottery unexcelled, according to Mr. Harrington. Still bright are the colors burned into the bowls, plates, and jugs in a design unmistakable for the beginnings of the Pueblo strain.

Evidences of extensive weaving were found, indicating profitable use of cotton, whose seed was imported from Mexico tribes.

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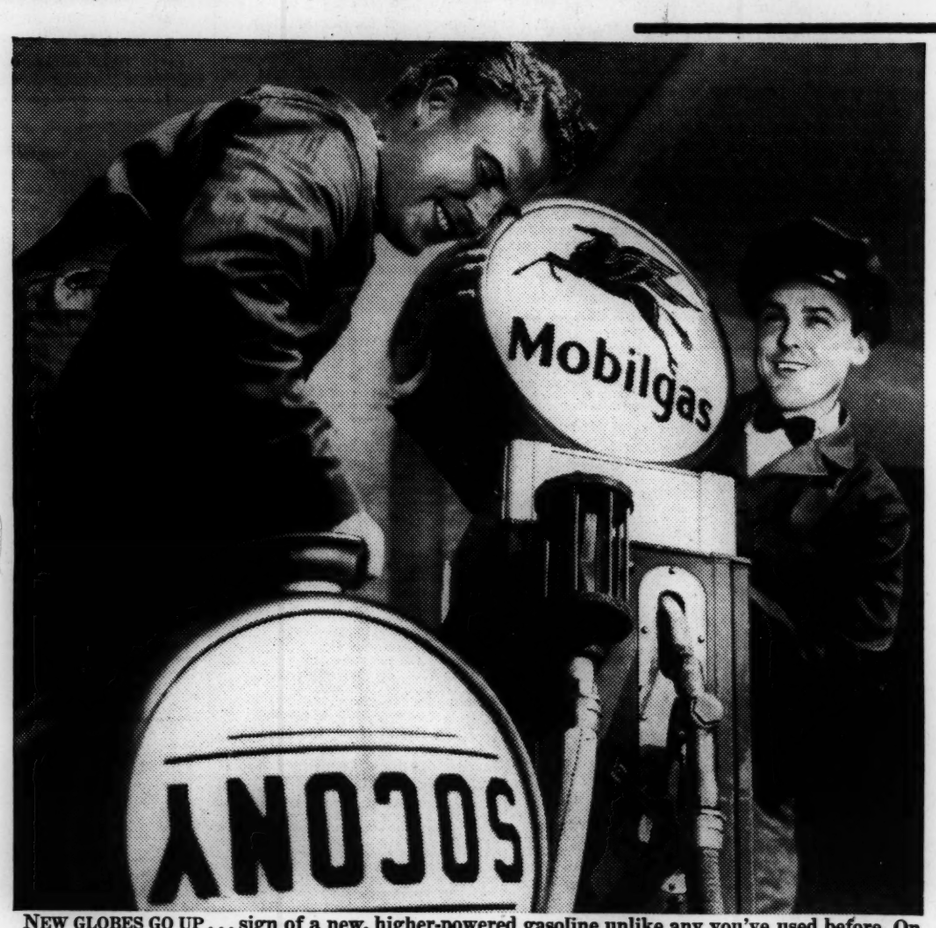

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Cards in Debut on Ladies' Day Tomorrow—Golf Part of Harvard Curriculum?

Hustling Bees Face St. Louis With Courage

By Edwin Rumill

Sporting a record of six victories out of 10 games played against the West this season, the Bees face their coming two-game series with the colorful gang of St. Louis Cardinals with much confidence. The Cardinals are leading the National League, but that doesn't scare the hustling Bees, who so far this year have won two straight from Cincinnati; two out of three from the Cardinals, and two out of four against the Pirates, one of the Pittsburgh contests being a tie. Only the Cubs, with two successive victories, have shown too much power in the West for the Boston outfit.

To have the Bees ahead of their series with the Cardinals at this, or any stage of the season, is a rare treat for Hub fans. In the past, with the exception of the 1933 season when the old Braves won 15 and lost 7 against St. Louis, the Cards have fattened their percentage considerably at the expense of Boston teams.

Cards Won 18 Out of 22

In 1935 St. Louis won 18 and lost only four against the Hub team, finishing up the season with a winning streak of seven straight. On another occasion through the months of June and July, the Cards ran up a six-game victory streak over McKechnie's aggregation.

But 1936 is another year. On their initial tour of the West this season, both Ray Benge and Danny MacFayden gained triumphs over the fighting "Gas House Gang" after the Bees had dropped the series opener to Bill Hallahan. MacFayden's game was one of the most sensational pitching exhibitions of the current campaign. Deacon Danny allowed the Cards only three hits and blanked them, 1 to 0. And shutting out those Cardinals is a fair afternoon's work.

Frankie Frisch brings his squad into town tomorrow for a single game starting at 3:15 o'clock. Another single is also scheduled for Saturday, but that contest will start 15 minutes earlier, at 3 o'clock. Tomorrow is Ladies' Day, all ladies being admitted free to the National League Field grandstand upon payment of the 10-cent government tax. Roy Parmelee will probably pitch that first game against the Bees.

Depend on Parmelee

Parmelee, incidentally, can make or break the Cardinals this season. To date he has won three games and lost two. His coming has bolstered an otherwise unbalanced pitching staff which features the hurling of the Dean brothers, Dizzy and Paul. Parmelee suddenly became wild when working for the Giants last season and Terry traded him to the Cards firmly convinced that his days of effective pitching had ended. But big Roy has apparently fooled his former boss.

During their recent home stand, the St. Louis club won eight of 11 games, including a spread of six straight. They later traveled to Chicago and handed the Cubs three defeats in as many starts. The Bruins certainly are Frisch's most powerful rivals in the pennant race.

With the Cardinals tomorrow at National League Field will be some of baseball's most glamorous personalities, including Pepper Martin, Joe Medwick and of course the Deans and Frisch. Martin is playing right field, Medwick left and Terry Moore center. Mize, a rookie, is on first base, Frisch is at second, Durocher at shortstop and Gelbert at third.

Tiny Jim Chaplin will probably oppose Parmelee on the mound tomorrow. Jim won his initial victory recently against Brooklyn and looked so good McKechnie will use him as a regular starter.

The Bees finish up their series against the Pirates today, with either Ray Benge or Ben Cantwell hurling against John Tising, a recruit right-hander.

Professor Sarazen at Harvard

By a Staff Photographer

Gene Sarazen Displaying Grip to Bobby Hunter, Crimson Golf Captain

Some 300 Students Were Entertained on Soldiers Field Yesterday by the Prominent Master of Golf. In the Above Picture Sarazen Is Surrounded by the Harvard Golf Team. Coach Clark Hodder Is at the Extreme Left

Sporting Around The Hub

Let Jaakko Alone!

THERE may be a few prominent college track coaches who have not been named for the Harvard job. Eddie Farrell, supposedly on temporary retirement is through. While no such announcement has been made, that is the impression. Meanwhile Jaakko Mikkola, assistant to Farrell, is acting head coach.

Staff Photo

Jaakko Mikkola

No announcement or hint has been forthcoming regarding replacing Farrell. Possibly Mikkola is on trial. His ability to coach field events and distance runners never has been in question. When it comes to short-distance runs and the jumps there has been some question.

It would seem, however, that Jaakko should at least have a fair chance to prove himself. Repeated rumors about new coaches to replace Farrell are not helpful to Jaakko. This season the team has shown to advantage and has an outside chance to win the I. C. A. A. A. A., May 29 and 30 at Philadelphia—or did have until Southern California entered.

From present indications the head coach of the Crimson track team next year is to have no easy task. The men to graduate are not going to be replaced by advancing freshmen.

Here and There

Table tennis enthusiasts will be afforded the opportunity to witness the world's foremost exponents of the popular game next Monday night, May 18, at the Ripley School Auditorium in Cohasset . . . Viktor Barna, Sandor Glanz, Jack Hartigan, Arthur Haydon, Ruth Hughes Aarons and Ann Sigman are among those listed to appear . . . The Springfield-Northeastern track meet which was originally scheduled to be held in Brookline has been rescheduled for Saturday at Pratt Field, Springfield . . . Last spring, at Springfield, the Huskies topped the home team, 81 to 54 . . . Tufts varsity lacrosse team leaves tomorrow morning on a three-day trip which will take it to a game on Friday afternoon with Williams and then on Saturday afternoon to Geneva, N. Y., to play Hobart College . . . So far, Tufts has won from M. I. T. and the Boston Lacrosse Club and lost to Harvard, New Hampshire and Brown . . . Tufts varsity tennis team makes its only trip of the season tomorrow, meets Brown in Providence . . . The New England intercollegiate golf tourney is scheduled to get under way at the Oakley Country Club, Watertown, tomorrow, concluding Saturday.

Women's Handicap Tennis at Longwood

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Mrs. Roger Griswold of Brookline played the only three-set match of the day yesterday in the second round of the annual Massachusetts women's handicap tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club, winning 6—2, 3—6, 6—1, from Mrs. Seth T. Crawford and Mrs. Loring . . . Harvard's Rugby players scored their second victory over Yale this season, defeating the Elis at New Haven yesterday, 5 to 0 . . . The first Harvard victory was in Bermuda, 8 to 5 . . . Harvard varsity and junior varsity crews were given stiff workouts yesterday by Charley Whiteside . . . The crews covered almost 10 miles, holding a time trial (time not announced) over the 1¾-mile route . . . In a seesaw baseball game at Soldiers Field yesterday, Harvard came out victorious, 9 to 8 . . . Both teams tried hard to give the game to the other, but the Crimson had to take it when Andy Murray walked Ben Prouty with the bases full and two out . . . Tittman was on third when the walk forced him to score Harvard's winning run . . . M. I. T. yachtsmen, sailing dinghies on the Charles River yesterday, defeated the Katherine Gibbs Secretarial School girl sailors, 104 points to 49 . . . On the handicap basis, the Tech men beat the girls by only six points, agreeing to award the girls double points for their finish positions . . . Mrs. Joyce Cran Barry of Marblehead has been made the first honorary member of the United States Women's Lacrosse Association.

Norman Kellenberger, Salem Country Club golfer, led the Aleppo Temple Shriners kickers' handicap golf tourney at Woodland yesterday with a gross of 75 . . . L. C. Walton of Haverhill was second with an 80 . . . First among the guests was Jim Shepherd, former professional at the Sandy Burr Country Club. . . . Shepherd, playing with Herb Single, scored a 73.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Home Runs

Lopez, Bees	1
Lombardi, Reds	1
Handley, Reds	1
Grace, Phillies	1
Werber, Red Sox	1

The Leaders

Foxx, Red Sox	8
Dickey, Yankees	7
Trosky, Indians	6
Klein, Cubs	5
Ott, Giants	5

League Totals

American	113
National	105
Total	218

Tennis Pros to Visit University of Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 14—Four of the world's greatest tennis players, headed by Ellsworth Vines, will appear in Burlington May 27 under the auspices of the University of Vermont. Vines, present world's professional singles and doubles champion, and two years ago United States amateur champion, will bring with him a brilliant troupe of performers consisting of George Lott, Lester Stoefen and Berkeley Bell.

Golf Star Teaching N. E. College Students

Touring schools and colleges to lecture and exhibit the right and wrong in golf seems destined to be a worth-while project. With limited advance publicity Gene Sarazen came to town and entertained 300 Harvard students with an hour field demonstration and later an exhibit of movies, yesterday.

The fact that Sarazen held 300 students over the two hours is proof enough that there is a field for this sort of thing. Today, at Dartmouth, Sarazen is certain of an even larger group of enthusiastic students as there are fewer outside attractions to command attention there.

Following his luncheon and lecture at Harvard, Sarazen played in a foursome as guest of Charles E. Mason, M. G. A. president; dined at the Commonwealth C. C. and then repeated his showing of movies to members of the Oakley C. C.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—The pros will tell you that Lawson Little Jr. walked right in, turned around and walked right out again . . . Lieut. Gar Davidson is sad because Darrell Lester, Texas Christian's All-America center, didn't win an appointment to West Point . . . Neither did the fleet Bobby Wilson, who was supposed to be signed, sealed and all but delivered to the 1937 Army team . . . Exclusive: Eddie Chamberlain will be back at Dartmouth as backfield coach this year.

* * *

Have the tennis powers finally come to and decided to let Bitsy Grant play Davis Cup singles with Wilmer Allison? . . . Well, it's time . . . Grant has been given the run around long enough . . . Here is an example of life with the delirious Dodgers . . . until yesterday Van Mungo had participated in nine of the team's 24 engagements . . . He was credited with five losses and one tie . . . but with a little luck and a few runs, he would have won eight of the nine games . . . So Helen Hicks has taken up knitting.

Curtis Cup Will Return To the United States

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—The Ladies' Golfing Union of Great Britain today definitely declined to adopt an American suggestion that England hold the Curtis Cup, international women's golf trophy, for a part of the coming year.

The suggestion was made by the United States Golf Association after picked American and British women's teams played to a 4½-4½ draw at Gleneagles last week. The U. S. G. A. suggested that Britain and America take turns holding the cup for the coming year.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

U. S. G. A. barred Mildred Babe Didrikson from championships because of former professional activities in other fields.

Three Years Ago

Bill Feldhusen averaged 40.6 miles per hour in winning Albany-New York motorboat marathon.

Five Years Ago

Lou Gehrig clouted pair of homers against Browns.

Plans Completed At Noon Meeting For All-Star Game

Plans for the fourth annual all-star baseball game between picked National and American League teams, to be held this year on July 7 at Boston's National League Field, were practically completed early this afternoon at a meeting in the Copley-Plaza. Judge K. M. Landis, commissioner of baseball, presided over the meeting which was attended by President Will Harridge, and Henry Edwards of the American League, President Ford Frick, and Bill Brandt of the National, and Bob Quinn and other officials of the Bees.

The game will start at 1:30 daylight saving time. If postponement is necessary, the starting time will be shifted to 11:00 a. m. the following morning. The opposing managers will be Mickey Cochrane, Detroit, of the American Leaguers, and Charlie Grimm, Chicago, for the Nationals. They automatically became all-star pilots because they managed teams in the last World Series.

Twenty-one players will be selected for each team. Sixteen of these men will be picked by newspaper polls. These newspaper selections must be completed by midnight, June 20. The remaining five players will be picked by the managers. The 16 players picked by newspapers, will consist of two catchers, four pitchers, five infielders and five outfielders. Of the five remaining men that the managers pick, not more than two can be pitchers.

Cochrane and Grimm must make their selections by June 27. The pilots also select two coaches, a trainer and clubhouse boy. Any number of batting practice pitchers may be employed.

No pitcher can work more than three innings, unless the game should go into extra innings. In that case, the hurler who is on the mound going into the tenth may remain until the finish if his manager wishes.

All players will wear the uniform of their respective clubs. The National League team will wear the white home suits and the Americans will don the traveling gray. At least one player must be selected from every team in both circuits.

Umpires will be appointed at a later date. Also, some unemployed newspaperman in the vicinity of Boston will be appointed by Landis to act as publicity man for the game. He will be located in the Bees' office at National League Field. Newspapers conducting polls will report progress of the player votes to the publicity man at least three times each week.

The same ticket prices will prevail for the all-star game that are in vogue during the regular season.

First Dartmouth Crew Since 1875 To Race Cornell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., May 14—The Cornell Day race at Ithaca on May 16 between the Dartmouth crew and the Cornell 150's marks Dartmouth's first appearance in intercollegiate rowing since the Saratoga Regatta of 1875. Cornell feels pleased and honored that the new and untried Dartmouth navy should select Cayuga as the place and Cornell as the opponent in the first test of its newly created rowing tradition.

Dartmouth and Cornell have rowed before. In 1874 at Saratoga in a race won by Columbia and contested by a dozen colleges, Dartmouth nosed out the Cornell boat for fourth place. The following year Dartmouth was again fourth in a large field. At this time Cornell was fortunate enough to prove the winner.

Sport Has Been Revived

Dartmouth engaged in intercollegiate rowing only in the seasons of 1873, 1874 and 1875. The collapse of the boathouse during the hard winter of 1877 and the destruction of the rowing association's shells and paraphernalia made it necessary for the Hanover college to drop this rather expensive sport. Only in the last few years has it been revived on an intramural basis, and now the first time after a half century, Dartmouth is again seen on the water in intercollegiate competition. It is hoped by all the other colleges that this marks the beginning of a growing participation and a growing tradition.

Dartmouth's rowing history in the seventies, while short, was by no means devoid of romance. While journeying by day coach from Hanover to Saratoga for the regatta of 1875, the frugal New Hampshire oarsmen strapped their shell to the top of the car. While passing through the Hoosick Tunnel, sparks from the engine set fire to the boat, which was consumed so completely that there remained nothing more than a little hardware and soot on the roof when the expedition arrived at its destination.

So Legend Says

According to rowing tradition passed down by word of mouth, the Dartmouth crew was able to engage in the regatta of 1875 only through the courtesy of rivals which loaned it a shell. The authenticated history of the case, however, is that the burned shell was an old craft intended merely for practice and that the Dartmouth navy had ordered a new shell delivered to its quarters at Saratoga. In spite of the disaster, therefore, Dartmouth rowed in 1875 in its own new shell and in accordance with its plans.

The Dartmouth crew of 1875, the immediate predecessor of the craft which rows on Cayuga on May 16, was: Bow, W. G. Eaton '75; 2, S. Wallace '77; 3, P. F. Robinson '77; 4, W. C. Frost '76; 5, F. W. Mitchell '76; stroke, C. W. Eager '77.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Baxter Jordan and Al Lopez, Bees—Former singled home winning run against Pirates in tenth. Latter hit home run with one on.

Sylvester Johnson, Phillies—Drove in winning runs in 9-to-7 victory over Reds.

Bill Werber, Red Sox—His home run accounted for all of Boston's runs.

Monte Pearson, Yankees—Checked Browns with six hits and fanned six.

Baseball's Big Six

Player	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Terry, Giants	16	43	9	22	.512
Sullivan, Indians	13	39	5	17	.436
Brubaker, Pirates	12	45	7	19	.422
Demaree, Cubs	23	97	13	40	.412
R. Ferrell, Red Sox	27	94	21	37	.394
Gehrig, Yankees	26	97	31	37	.381

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	18	8	.692
Boston	18	9	.667
Cleveland	15	9	.625
Detroit	12	12	.500
Chicago	10	10	.500
Washington	13	14	.481
Philadelphia	8	15	.348
St. Louis	4	21	.160

Results May 13

New York 4, St. Louis 1.
Boston 3, Detroit 1.
Other games postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	14	8	.636
New York	13	10	.565
Pittsburgh	12	10	.545
Chicago	12	11	.522
Boston	11	12	.478
Cincinnati	12	14	.462
Brooklyn	10	14	.417
Philadelphia	11	16	.407

Results May 13

Boston 4, Pittsburgh 3 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 9, Cincinnati 7.
Other games postponed.

Navy Crews Head for Boston

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 14 (AP)—Three Navy crew squads will leave here today to participate in the Adams Cup race at Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday. The Navy varsity, junior varsity and plebe crews will meet the crews of Harvard and Pennsylvania in the rowing classic. Commander John H. Brown Jr., graduate manager of athletics at the Academy, will take a party of 32 midshipmen and four coaches and managers to Cambridge.

College Baseball Results

Amherst 9, Mass. State 8.
Armour Tech 10, Elmhurst 1.
Colby 8, Maine 2.
Colorado 9, Denver 4.
Harvard 9, Brown 8.
Illinois 12, Macomb 4.
Illinois N. 7, Eureka 1.
Iowa T. 6, Simpson 2.
N. Y. U. 11, Army 8.
Washington C. 9, Mt. St. Mary's 6.
Westchester T. 7, Penn M. C. 5.

College Tennis Results

Army 6, Haverford 3.
Chicago 6, George Washington 1.
Harvard 9, Brown 0.
Northwestern 6, Carleton 0.
Pennsylvania 5, Merion C. 1.
Yale 5, Princeton 4.

College Lacrosse Result

Harvard 6, New Hampshire 5.

College Golf Result

Williams 6½, Union 2½.

College Rugby Result

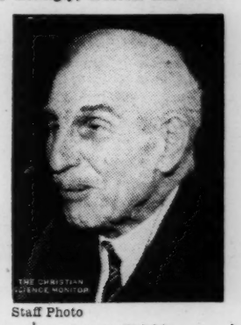
Harvard 5, Yale 0.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The National League Baseball Celebrations

BASEBALL fans both old and young are in for some great treats this summer, as the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs is to celebrate its sixtieth anniversary by holding old-time contests in each of the eight cities which make up its circuit. Never before has such an extensive plan for a baseball celebration been arranged as the one now being worked out by Ford C. Frick, president of the league, and the owners of the various clubs. Quite fittingly, Boston has been named as the city in which the first of these games will be staged, and Chicago will be the opposing team. These are the two cities which have held franchises in the league ever since it started way back in 1876, and, incidentally, they are today two of the greatest baseball centers in the country. The fans in these two cities know their baseball and are loyal supporters of their teams even in times when they are not the best in the leagues.



Staff Photo

George Wright

To Carry Out Old-Time Customs

To the old fan these games will bring back a flood of fond recollections and to young fan they will depict conditions as they were in olden days when they were very different from those prevailing today. Experts are now working on the uniforms which are to be worn by the two old-time teams which will take the field, and the younger generation will indeed be surprised at the appearance of the players. The field is also to be marked off according to the specifications of the rule book of 1876, with 10 men on a side, the umpire standing up in a chair halfway to first base, and the catcher playing back against the grandstand most of the time and catching barehanded. In fact, those planning these games are working out every detail, so that those who witness them will know just what professional baseball was like in its infancy.

Big Changes in the Game

And what a different kind of baseball the spectator is going to see from what he is accustomed to in these days of the jack rabbit ball, the modern equipment, umpiring, playing field and grandstand. When I recall the days when the Boston team used to play at the old Walpole Street Grounds and compare them with the present Boston Bees and the National League Park of today, I cannot but marvel over the way the game has progressed during the past half century. What would prove to be an overflow crowd at Walpole Street would be lost in the present ball park, and hits which now go for outfield outs would have been over the fence in the old park. And were the ball used in those days to be used in the present parks, a home run drive over the fence, even with the short leftfield fence at Fenway Park, would be much more of a rarity than is the stolen base today.

Old Timers to Attend

We do not know how many of the men who played in the National League in the '70's are still around; but those who see the game in Boston July 9 are going to get a glimpse of two of the most famous players of those days who are now residents of the Hub. They are George Wright, a member of the Cincinnati Reds before he joined the Boston team, and Tom Bond, a pitcher for the Boston Nationals of the early days. And, although they will not be present, the old-time fans will sit back in their seats and recall the deeds of such famous old timers as Pop Anson, Al Spalding, Old Hoss Radbourne, Hugh Dailey and a host of others who were, in their day, the stars of the game. If those games do not pack the fields the days they are played, we miss our guess.

Knuckling Down —By Pap

HARRY Kelley
THE ATHLETICS' VETERAN ROOKIE IS A KNUCKLE-BALL TOSSER
I NEVER HEARD OF HIM BEFORE !!
I'LL KNUCKLE DOWN AND SHOW HIM
HE SHUT OUT THE RED SOX WITH 3 HITS AND BEAT WESLEY FERRELL
YEARS AGO JOHN McGRAW LOOKED KELLEY OVER AND DECIDED HE LACKED THE SPEED NEEDED TO MAKE THE BIG LEAGUE GRADE
PAP

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Peruvian President Is Opposed by Job Hunters and Communists; 'Apra' Movement Found Gaining

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Communism, an ever-present challenge to Latin America, threatens at least one nation along the Pacific coast. Peru, politically divided into urban and interurban political factions, is reported wondering whether or not a man of extreme radical views may be sitting in the presidential chair after the coming fall elections.

Reports relating to Soviet Russia's influence over the Latin-American countries crop up from time to time and are lost in the news covering economic and financial problems. The Peruvian story, however, carries the weight of the source whence it came; and while the source may not (for diplomatic reasons) be divulged, the story should not be laughed aside as merely another South American obsession. Boiled down the information is this:

Lima Dominaton

Gen. Oscar R. Benavides, chief executive of Peru since the late President General Cerro was assassinated, cannot make up his mind whether he will again run for office. Ordinarily, Latin-American republics could quickly settle a similar issue in their own countries by allowng one term only.

But in Peru's present case the situation is different.

General Benavides is highly regarded by the business interests of Lima, the capital. Lima has more or less dominated Peruvian politics since voters were first allowed to cast ballots and to wonder why the man they did not vote for generally got into office. Today the urban population is casting glances toward the President because of the no uncertain fact that a Communistic candidate for office is gathering interurban groups unto himself.

Patronage

With a situation like this one might declare that duty compelled the President to seek re-election. No doubt it might, but the President is in a troublesome fix. If he runs for office, he is sure to have the opposition of numerous political factions seriously offended by his unwillingness to hand out patronage during the last few years; also, he will be opposed by the Communist Party. He is not at all sure that he can win a majority of votes.

Another term in office is the one thing the President does not desire, if reports out of Lima are correct. He would retire satisfied with what he has accomplished. The question is, will he permitted to do so voluntarily?

Property and Reform

Followers of his, now in political offices, know that if another man becomes the head of the Government, many of the reforms put across by General Benavides and his Congress will be thrown out and followed by unhappy complications resulting in the loss of fortunes, and perhaps imprisonment. Communism, if that is what the Benavidesans fear, has its own ideas about personal property and national reforms and similar ideas might be taken up by political groups now opposed to the President, who have failed to "shake him down" for all they have desired.

Whether Benavides chooses or does not choose to run would, under ordinary circumstances, be a matter primarily concerning himself and his party. In the coming election, however, more than a president and a party must be considered. A national issue arises embracing Communism and all that goes with the doctrine.

Revolutionary Party

Haya de la Torre, once deported from Peru and a wanderer through Russia, Germany and Mexico seeking social theories, heads the powerful Peruvian "Apra," or more formally known Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana.

The "Apra" is known to favor an end to capitalism. It declares against a divided Peru: one group the oppressors, that is the landlords and their defenders; the other group their oppressed, that is the small proprietors, the workmen, professors and peons. "Apra" would form a "united front of manual and intellectual workers." It would develop a state to direct the activities of production. It has the backing of the student element and is all-powerful.

Student Movement

Looking toward the student element, from the far-away United States, dims the line dividing Communism and advanced Socialism. Former President Hoover has defined Communism as "Socialism by force." The idea that Latin-American students are wholly interested in Soviet teachings is not generally accepted in the United States. Peruvian undergraduates may hold to them, although such reasoning is not consistent with the so-called "student movement" gaining strength in Latin America. Still, that has nothing particular to do with the story coming north from Lima. Peru is said to be threatened with a communistic government.

What, by chance, really lies behind the belief?

Communism Self-Contained

Communism in Latin America has made a continuous bid for supremacy. Translations from Russian, German, French and English textbooks are found in greater quantities in South American bookstores than in the United States. University students are saturated with the teachings. The Latin-American press has published column after column of sensational, radical news. Points like these might be taken seriously except for one far-reaching fact.

Communism cannot thrive in a country economically dependent upon another. Peru does not possess economic self-sufficiency. Soviet Russia can trade within itself. Mexico is seeking to do so. Communism does not fit into an inter-American co-ordination picture. Co-ordination is what the American republics have decided to promote. A Soviet Peru does not sound sensible.

G. H. C.

Snow in New York

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., May 14 (AP)—Snow fell here today as a cool wave spread over the State in the wake of temperatures of 90 degrees and over. The snow melted immediately. The temperature here was 43 degrees.

Educators Find Legion Favoring Freedom to Teach

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 14—A rift in the clouds cast by demands for teachers' loyalty oaths and other measures restrictive in purpose was joyfully noted by educational leaders who met here to plot a long-term plan for American education.

The rift in itself was small, but it was taken as highly significant. It was a plea for educational freedom written not by a member of the teaching profession, but under the sponsorship of an organization that has often seemed to oppose the teachers' demand for academic freedom—the American Legion. It was published by the New York County branch of the veterans' organization for presentation to recipients of its Americanism medal.

'Without Bias'

Some of the sentiments voiced in the booklets which the educators regarded as particularly encouraging were the following:

"Liberty demands freedom of speech, because without freedom of speech there can be no search for truth. This search is vital to 'Americanism'; for unless great numbers of people constantly seek and discover new truths, we cannot know how to make our world a better place in which to live. . . . The freedom of teachers to teach facts without bias and of scholars to learn facts without bias must never cease."

Five-Year Study

The educators gathered here represented the Educational Policies Commission, which was formed last December by the National Education Association and its department of superintendence, with the financial support of the General Education Board.

Preparing for a five-year study of American education, with a view to advising a plan by which it can be better fitted to the new social and economic needs of the country, the commission devoted its four-day session to stocktaking. Consultants were called in to express their views on the nation's educational needs and on means for meeting them.

Besides Academic Work

The great social changes that have come about in recent years through developments in industry, transportation, and kindred fields have brought about pressures for new educational services, Prof. J. B. Edmonson of the University of Michigan said. Because these pressures are felt most urgently in the high schools, where enrollments have so greatly increased, the commission at its meeting here devoted a good share of its time to consideration of this level. Among the questions debated was what services the high school should be required to provide in addition to strictly academic work. To what extent is it responsible for the health, recreation and individual guidance of its students?

Looking Out for Youth

"One thing is certain," Professor Edmonson declared, "and that is that no civilization will endure that commits itself to a policy of neglect of its youth. The immediate task is for communities to recognize the needs and to decide how the responsibility for performance of the tasks is to be assigned. This commission has not reached the point yet where it feels ready to advise any particular policy. Its present work is to determine what needs are not being met and to find out what is being done by the many agencies concerned with the future of education to bridge these educational gaps."

Capitalism Defended By Guest Speaker At Methodist Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 14—A defense of capitalism was voiced yesterday before the delegates to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference here. The speaker was Dr. Joseph A. Vance of Detroit, moderator of the Presbyterian Church. "Economists are asking," said Dr. Vance, "whether the world is going to adopt Communism or take the old ship of capitalism into drydock and ruthlessly scrape off the barnacles which have accumulated on her old hull and forge ahead into this enterprise which has brought to working men the greatest luxury and highest wages in the history of the world. I think Americans are students enough of their own times, and of experiments of history, to be slow about killing the goose that has laid the golden egg simply because she eats too much grass."

Boston delegates tendered a testimonial dinner to Bishop and Mrs. Charles Wesley Burns, their resident bishop, and adopted a resolution urging the return of Bishop Burns to the Boston area. They named representatives from each of the conferences to present their request to the Episcopacy Committee which has charge of placing the bishops during the next quadrennium.

Negro Bishop Robert E. Jones of New Orleans, La., spoke on Negro music.

"The spirituals were wrought out on an anvil of suffering in the darkest days of enslavement," he said, "but there is not a syllable of bitterness in them."

Last night musical organizations from Dillard University, New Orleans, presented a dramatic and musical portrayal of the rise of the Negro race.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society had its inning yesterday afternoon. While the organization reported a loss in receipts during the quadrennium from $9,500,000 during the four years ending 1932 to $5,500,000 in 1932-1936 quadrennium, the downward trend in missionary giving halted in 1934, and 1935 showed a 6 per cent increase. The society reported serious losses in work due to reduced exchange caused by the devaluation of United States currency, but stated that no missionary had been called home by lack of funds. The society reported 15,489 organizations with 352,314 dues-paying members, and 530 missionaries in active service.

Library Association Favors Campaign for Federal Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 13—Federal aid for libraries has been adopted as a policy of the council of the American Library Association, in annual convention here. The council approved the report of its committee on federal aid, and authorized the executive board to proceed with formal request for permanent appropriations from Washington.

President Roosevelt, in a message read during the radiocast of the Friends of Library luncheon today, said that the free public library is a distinctly American contribution to civilization.

Brings Citizen Up to Date

"America has followed foreign models in art, in literature and in formal education, but in library technique, I think I may, without fear of contradiction, claim that her leadership is recognized throughout the world," the message declared.

"The new goals of society demand that part of the citizen's leisure time be spent in securing a better understanding of the changing governmental, economic and social concepts. Man must be forever bringing his knowledge up to date if his usefulness as worker or citizen is to be maintained.

"The public library serves all purposes of civic life—industrial, social, religious and recreational. It assists with the education of the young and continues that of the adult. It is truly American, presenting to the native American and the foreign born alike the ideals of our government. It is the world's largest educational system.

"It gives me great pleasure to extend hearty felicitations to the American Library Association, now in conference in Richmond. The American Library Association, I believe, is the organization which stands for all library interests in the United States and Canada. This is a tremendous responsibility, for the association must do for libraries many of the essential things which they cannot afford to do for themselves. I bespeak for the Richmond conference the success which the association's high purposes merit."

A radio address from Washington by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes closed the luncheon program.

The vote on federal aid came after members of the council, gathered at the Mosque, had alternately attacked and defended the statement of the special committee that "a system of permanent federal grants-in-aid to libraries is essential to the complete and adequate development of library service throughout the United States."

Report Far From Unanimous

The report was branded immediately as "resembling a fairy tale both in the logic upon which it was founded and in the poetic rhythm with which it was written." The attacker was Clarence Sherman, superintendent of the public library in Providence, R. I., and a dissenting member of the committee which presented the report.

Carleton B. Joeckel of the graduate library school of the University of Chicago, took up the cudgels in defense of the report which he, as a member of the committee, had written.

"It is possible through the Federal Government and only through the Federal Government," said Mr. Joeckel, "for the nation to have an adequate program of library service."

Sees No Federal Control

He contended that federal financial aid would not mean federal control of libraries. There will be "no real danger of federal domination or control of local libraries," he said. "It is not reasonable either by historical precedent or under present conditions."

Federal grants-in-aid for libraries, he added, would necessitate important changes in the Federal Government. There would have to be a federal library agency, but there would be change necessary in State laws.

However, Mr. Joeckel declared, "the committee's recommendations emphasize the point that administration of libraries must remain in the hands of State and local governments."

Pleads For Local Rights

Mr. Sherman, in attacking the report, said he was making a "plea for local rights and responsibilities." Members of the committee, he declared, present such an argument as "there is a trend toward Federalization, so we might as well line up with it."

"I might say to them," the speaker asserted, "that there is a world trend toward war, so why not line up?"

This nation, he continued, "is too vast and heterogeneous to consider this program of a minimum library service. I do not believe that recent emergency steps in other matters should be the basis for changing our system. . . .

"I'm thinking largely of the psychology of such a step upon local governments and private foundations. If the Federal Government takes over library financing, the same thing may happen to us which is happening in the case of relief.

Boston Librarian Protests

"The whole load will be dumped on the Federal Government. . . . There's a fallacy in this so-called library equalization program which we need not follow."

Immediate adoption of the report also was opposed by Milton E. Lord, of the Boston Public Library, who questioned the right of librarians to negotiate for federal aid without the approval of their local boards of trustees.

Dr. Louis Round Wilson, of Chicago, president of the A. L. A., presented the report that started the debate.

He urged that the association begin immediately a campaign to get federal grants-in-aid and to have Congress establish a library agency.

His report recommended that the National Government, state library agencies and the A. L. A. join in the collection of library statistics and that a study of library finance in the United States be made to determine the need of the various states for federal aid.

Furthermore, it proposed that the executive board of the A. L. A. be granted authority to proceed with a formal request for federal aid on a permanent basis.

When and if the federal aid is granted for the promotion of library service, a substantial portion of the federal allotment, the committee said, "should be devoted to the stimulation and assistance of programs of state aid plans for the development of adequate library facilities in rural areas."

Federal grants to the state, the report added, "should be made for the purpose of aiding library service in general, through publicly-supported institutions, as contrasted with specific kinds of library service."

Boston Woman Speaks

Measurement and analysis of what is known as "Reference Service" in public libraries formed the subject of an address by Miss Edith Guerrier at the Reference Librarians' Round Table today, conducted under the joint chairmanship of Miss Emma Hance of the Public Library of the District of Columbia and Miss Amy Winslow of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.

Miss Guerrier, who is supervisor of the branches of the Boston Public Library and president of the Massachusetts Library Club, has assembled an extensive and thoroughgoing report based on a survey in which nine library systems having branches participated—Boston, Cincinnati, Denver, Houston, Los Angeles, Providence, Seattle, Tampa and Washington, D. C.

96,942 Questions Answered

Statistics thus gathered show that within one week 96,942 questions were answered in these nine libraries and their branches. Boston had a week's total of 13,057. Of the total questions asked 83 per cent were classed "information and fact finding," 8 per cent "research, and 9 per cent "reader's adviser."

Discussing the wide divergence of opinion as to what might be considered a research question Miss Guerrier quoted the words of James I. Wyer, "Research differs from fact-finding as day from night, as a machine-made article from one out of hand-wrought craftsmanship. Research is not the quest of a single fact; it is the attempted solution of a problem involving many facts."

To Give and to Receive

Pointing out that while to measure reference service by the amount of time spent on it would be similar to judging the beauty of a garment by the amount of cloth put into it, she emphasized the two outstanding factors entering into the value of such service as the ability of the worker to give and the will of the library user to receive.

"Instances where the library has been of profound service in helping to heal the wounds of the spirit as well as in providing just the bit of information needed by the inventor, the craftsman or business man," she added, "and in connecting the right book and the right person are in large measure 'off the record.' There are, however, a sufficient number of quotable examples of the value of reference service to justify provision of the amount of money requested for the carrying on of that service.

Ability to Direct

"Small libraries are seldom equipped to do research but librarians should know where to send the person desiring such service. It is not wise to refer a person to a source of information without first ascertaining whether information is to be obtained from the place mentioned. If this verification is not possible it should be explained that the sources suggested have not been investigated."

Analysis showed, Miss Guerrier stated, that the major part of reference work had to do with fact-finding or information type of questions, which it should be possible for a general assistant to answer. Such an assistant, with library school or college education, who could think and act quickly, who was endowed with common sense, a retentive memory and a fact-collecting instinct, she said, should become in a short time qualified to answer 83 per cent of the questions listed in the survey made from Oct. 14 through Oct. 19.

Book Prize Awarded

A story of pioneer life in Wisconsin wins the Newbery award this year, an award made annually by the section for library work with children of the American Library Association, for the most distinguished contribution to children's literature published during the preceding year. Presentation of the award to Carol Ryrie Brink, author of "Caddie Woodlawn," was made yesterday by Miss Jessie E. Tompkins, chairman of the section.

Caddie's experiences as an 11-year-old tomboy in early Wisconsin are based on memories of Mrs. Brink's grandmother, who spent her childhood in much the same surroundings as her granddaughter's heroine, Caddie.

Mrs. Brink herself knows something of pioneering, having been born in Idaho and reared in Wisconsin where she now lives. Her student days were spent at the University of California, from which she has received a degree.

The illustrations in "Caddie Woodlawn," drawn by Kate Seredy, are considered particularly noteworthy by the committee making the award. Miss Seredy is an author in her own right as well as a gifted illustrator.

Big Demand for Business Books

The postwar and depression years have made heavy demands upon the business research departments of public libraries due to the anxiety of readers about investments, according to Rose L. Vormelker, business research librarian of the Cleveland Public Library.

"It was not until a Liberty bond was in every home like the chicken in every pot that the investment idea spread to the general public," Miss Vormelker said. "When the general public becomes interested in a subject the need for public library interest in it is established and it automatically becomes the library's obligation to supply information on that subject.

"A survey taken recently in the business information bureau of the Cleveland Public Library on the use made of the investment services showed clerks, salesmen, accountants and other office workers leading in the occupational groups of the users and constituting 25.6 per cent of the total.

Selling the Library

Sharing the interest of nonusers of the business and technology departments of public libraries requires taking a leaf from the book of methods employed by the radio and newspaper, delegates were told yesterday, by Russell J. Schunk of the Toledo Ohio Public Library at a session of the business and technology section of the association.

Culture has been stressed by librarians, Mr. Schunk declared, to the point that the practical services rendered by the library are almost unknown to the average adult. Many of the nonusers of libraries, Mr. Schunk said further, are "Ripley fans" and read avidly questions and answers run in series in the newspapers about unusual subjects to be found in library books.

"Culture is not in the nature of a medicine that can be forcibly injected into the veins of an unwilling patient," Mr. Schunk said. "It is in the nature of a hilltop to be attained step by step by people who are enjoying the climb."

Author

Mrs. Carol Ryrie Brink
Author of "Caddie Woodlawn" Wins Newberry Award

Use of Armed Guards At Any WPA Offices Banned by Hopkins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—In the interest of "good labor relations," Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, today forbade the use of armed guards to protect any WPA headquarters against demonstrators. Blacklisting or other interference with union activity was also ruled out.

Guards have recently been employed by the New York City administrator to protect WPA headquarters against marchers. On the other hand, at the national WPA office here, a group of protesters camped in Mr. Hopkins' outer office unmolested over last week end.

Mr. Hopkins' order says:

"Maintenance of order is the function of local and state governments, and if protection is necessary in connection with WPA activities, it should be secured from the regular police force of the locality. WPA funds shall not be used for the employment of armed guards.

"Where investigators are required, such matters will be handled by the division of investigation of the Federal Works Progress Administration. This investigation service will not be used to spy upon workers nor concern itself with legitimate organizational activities of WPA workers. No investigation will be made or investigators employed directly by state or district offices of the Works Progress Administration.

"The use of the 'blacklist' or any other list that may serve to discriminate against individual workers or groups is prohibited. The Administration will not permit any discriminatory practices that may operate to work hardship on unemployed persons because of their beliefs, organizational activities, or affiliations."

Tax-Limit Laws Injure Cities, Cripple Credit, Survey Finds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 14—Tax limitation laws, passed in a number of states during the depression years, have not eased the taxpayers' burden as it was claimed they would, declares the Public Administration Service here.

Driven to find other income to pay their undiminished bills, states which limited their real estate taxes simply shifted their levies to other sources, this report asserts. Eight states which fixed the maximum amount of local real estate taxes have adopted sales taxes, six of them since the limitation measure went into effect, the governmental association here reports in a publication on Property Tax Limitation Laws.

Experience has proved what tax experts predicted several years ago, that tax-limitation laws do not result in governmental economy, but hurt municipal credit, cripple services, and add to the difficulties of running local government, this report contends.

Laws of this kind are a familiar phenomenon of depressions, it was noted in a study of state limits on local property taxes by Prof. William O. Suiter, economist of Guilford College, N. C., in the new edition of the Municipal Year Book, another recent publication here. The first crop of these laws appeared after the panic of 1837, he observed. Others came after 1872, as a reaction to postwar extravagance and depression in the South. During the World War period restraints were lifted to some extent, apparently as a result of demand for better streets, schools and other governmental services.

Then came the business recession following 1929, and the real estate owners, faced with diminishing returns from their investments, went to the state legislature for relief.

"The leadership for the movement has come from those with a vested interest in private property," Professor Suiter writes. "The movement thus led by those who do not feel the need for extensive government expenditures of a social nature has been joined by the owners of small holdings because of the lure of reduced taxes and more secure equities, without a full comprehension of the issues involved."

In Michigan, according to a report of Harold D. Smith, director of the Michigan Municipal League, the tax-limit law "has tangled property-tax procedure and made equalization impossible; it has reduced budget-making to a hollow form; it has stopped short-term credit and long-term borrowing; it has forced the State to adopt a retail sales tax; has stimulated a movement for an income tax, although greatly complicating the drafting of a constitutional amendment to permit such a tax; and it has forced the schools into the position of demanding a greater state equalization fund or closing their doors."

Ohio Adopts Sales Tax

Ohio, like all states that have adopted blanket tax limitation, except Michigan, makes it mandatory upon its cities. A three per cent sales tax has helped make up the loss in revenue there. Another measure to make up deficiencies is one which finances practically half the schools of the State from state-administration taxes.

In the State of Washington, loss of revenue has been made up in excise taxes, a 2 per cent retail sales tax, and occupational taxes, this report continues. Cities have enacted business license ordinances and special utility licenses, but many still are hard pressed, and an effort is being made to raise the tax limit.

West Virginia cities, controlled by a state tax-limit law since 1932, are having a hard time to pay their debts and support their services. Several cities have experimented with municipal sales taxes.

Indiana's way out has been through an "emergency clause" written into its 1933 law. This permits county tax adjustment boards, set up under the law, to "allow" any rate beyond the tax limit that is needed when a municipal corporation is in a pinch.

Southern Mansions Pictured in Show At Montgomery Museum

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Architectural drawings covering a period of a century and a half are on display at the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts in an exhibit of Milton S. Osborne's work sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

One of the galleries is devoted to drawings of Alabama architecture, and Mr. Osborne's drawings are supplemented by a collection of photographs of old Alabama houses, lent by the state Department of Agriculture and History.

The drawings in the exhibit cover the period from 1700 to about 1845. They include Spanish colonial buildings and sketches of hitherto little known Ohio and southern houses of the neo-classic architectural tradition. The drawings from Alabama, Carolina, and Virginia portray the "old plantation" with the open porticoed porches, heavy solidity of the Doric order, and widespread buildings.

Included are a few New Hampshire houses. Virginia drawings include Monticello, Ashland, Sweetbriar house and other Rockefeller restorations at Williamsburg.

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The Home Forum

Wash-Day Visitor

SO I am to have company this morning. Here she comes daintily, confidently, through the basement door as I open it. I do not know you, although your cousins, tawny and maltese-gray and black, often call on me; or else they sit sunning themselves on the front window sill, with their paws folded under them, watching me from under drowsy eyelids. But you are all white, and a fine lady to be sure, with a narrow leather collar and—what's this? Bless my soul, the mice have done it at last. That tiny silver bell makes a lovely, tinkling sound that goes well with your proud fur and your green eyes; but what, privately, do you think of it? You won't tell me, of course; and you consider me somewhat indelicate to have mentioned it.

I KNOW THE basement could do with some cleaning. It is too bad to ask a guest of fine sensibilities into a place where she feels she must lift her paws and look critically at them after only a few steps. But, after all, my dear, you would come in. Now, if I had my way on this bright May morning, as a cat that can wear a silver bell must surely have, I would not stay in any dusty cellar. I would be out where a soft wind is rippling the young grass and white clouds float like puffs of foam in the blue sky. But every creature to his taste; and, if you choose to explore my cellar, I am glad to have you.

You appreciate the value of cleanliness, even though you may not know the prejudice that small boys' teachers have in favor of clean blouses; so you will understand why I go on with my work. The boys themselves do not care for so much starch, but they do look fresh and shining when they start off in the morning. Their appearance at three o'clock is another matter, and one that lies between me and the washtub.

THAT LEDGE LEADS only to the coal bin, kitty. You like ledges, no matter where they lead? Of course, I should have remembered. So do the boys; and so, for that matter, did I once. I recall a barn; you would have liked that, for there were beams where a cat could stretch out and extend his fore paws and sharpen his claws on the wood. It was quiet there, except for hens clucking and pigeons talking to each other in their deep, pompous voices. There was dust, but it was only clean dust from hay; and the sun shone in through cracks and knotholes and made bright patterns on the floor. And there were mice—but I am sorry. I forgot the silver bell. That was not tactful of me.

BE AS CURIOUS as you like about my basement, but I can tell you that you will find nothing in that heap of papers. They are only last week's newspapers, and the headlines are already as quaint as if they belonged in the last century, or the one before that. The little pile of coal left in the bin, now, is a distant relative of the newspaper; and, if we could read what is written on it, we might find the news quite as fresh as, and very similar to, that contained in yesterday's journal. But the coal warms us nicely when snow drifts on the wind, and it may be that something in yesterday's news will comfort our descendants a million years in the future.

You're somewhat bored, and you don't care much for Monday philosophy? You're doubtless quite right; but you're going to be in need of your own brand of philosophy because, unfortunately, I scrubbed that salmon can so thoroughly before I put it in the basket that you must have read the label in order to single it out from the rest. You should be ashamed, anyhow, to come poking about other people's basement for salmon scraps.

Of course, I know that you had no intention of sticking your head into the can; you need not make your air of disdain quite so elaborate. Your interest was purely academic, like that of an archaeologist nosing around in old ruins, and finding nothing of moment.

YOU WOULD LIKE to come closer and purr for me? Very well, but I shan't try to touch you; for I know that cats, like children, wish to make the first advances. No one can hurry them into friendship.

Oh, so everything is changed! Why, that was only the door blowing shut. But the clang has transformed a place of delightful exploration to a prison. You are like a human being, and as foolish; for, if you would only behave quietly and sensibly, the door would be opened presently. See, there is the back yard, bright with sunshine, and you are quite free. A very good day to you, and I shall be happy to hear the tinkle of your bell again come next wash day.

M. Z.

Swaying Trees Like Sailing Ships

HOW much the trees of London give to us! These beings who express, not only their own beauty of shape and movement, but also suggest and support an interior vision, the vision of water, or the movements of ships in the wind. When I suffer in an ever-wakeful longing for the spaces of sky and sea, for the life of natural things, for seas and harbours, for winds and rushing tides, I fix my eyes upon these living creatures of my surroundings and feed my yearning upon what they suggest. For when I regard the movements of trees, I am transported far from here to windy harbours and bays, where small ships, tugs and trawlers run for shelter in a gale. In the short movements of lilacs I see the abrupt jumps and leaps of ships in tumbling seas, and tall poplars have so close a likeness to yachts that I can verily see these as they plunge and swing in utter abandonment to the weight of the wind. And I can taste the very essence of the sea, watching the full-leaved plane, which amasses its branches like waves, and breaks in a sudden jubilant movement, as though carried on the torrents of a foamy tide.

How these rich swaying trees bring back the tall pure outlines of sailing ships, those brigs and barques and schooners of the past, whose presences fed romance, and whose life endured through alternations of ecstatic movement and a dreaming peace! And I never see the dark and stocky presences of London elms without at once remembering the steamers and colliers which lie in mid-stream, waiting for the tide. On calm days trees brood, as ships do, utterly still or swaying gently to the merest breath, brooding over some deep and ancient knowledge, secret, mysterious. Marvellous beings! responsive to the lightest touch, still in stillness, wild in wild weather; what a perfect abandonment is yours to the will of the wind!—GWENDOLEN PLUNKET GREENE, in "The Prophet Child." (London: Longmans, Green.)

Peach Trees at Ipswich

WHAT is crisper than peach trees trimming
Slant green meadows that run to the sea's
Blue margin?
Organdy peach trees, belled with bees,
Are stiff in the dew, their coral trimming
Framing the shore a blue sea's brimming.

MARGARET TYNES FAIRLEY

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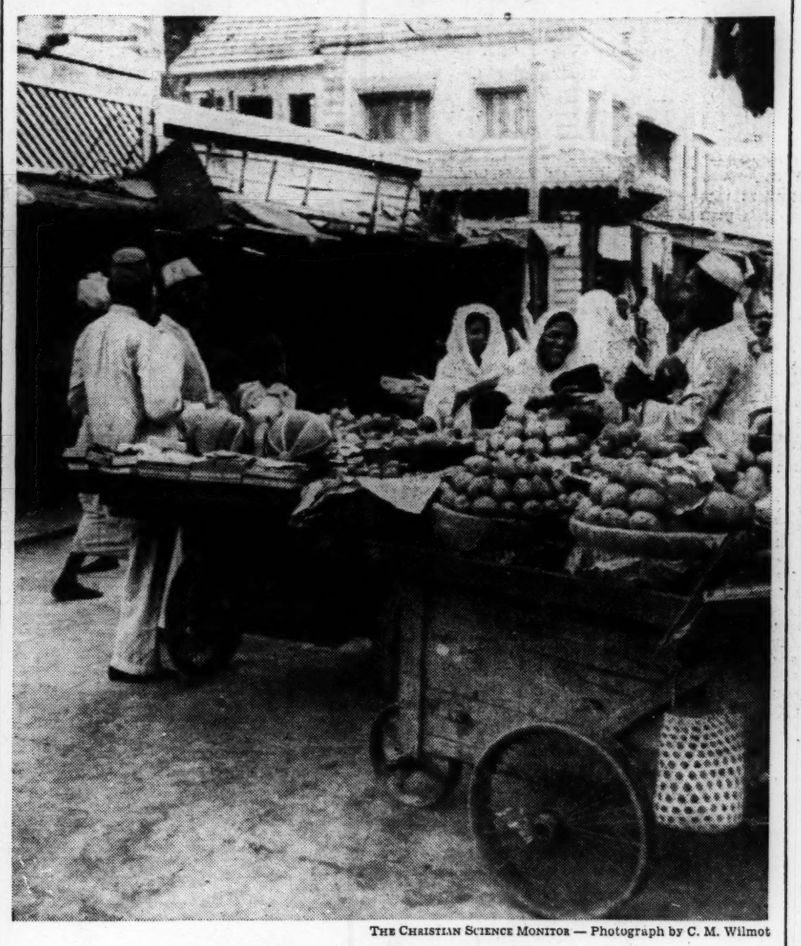

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by C. M. Wilmot

SETTING FOR AN INDIAN MARKET

SET in the street of an Indian market are these two barrows of a fruit-merchant. One of them has retained its modern pneumatic tires, but the other, unfortunately, has not; so that it must rattle along on iron rims. The wares are colorful and varied: bright oranges, apples, bananas, pomegranates, pears, grapes, mangoes and besides these the enterprising fruit-wallah augments his trade by exposing for sale some toys and haberdashery.

A schoolboy, with his baby brother riding astride his hip, watches and listens while his mother, having accepted her purchases which are wrapped in newspaper, cheerfully bargains with the vendor over the price. The girl behind, her nose adorned with a silver ornament, waits patiently for the transaction to be settled.

It is curious how these shoddy-looking shopfronts, with sheltering but heat-attracting iron roofs, are attached to the rather elegant premises behind. The low roofs, however, are extremely useful for keeping the things out of the way. Those up-turned beds, for instance, wooden-framed charpoys with webbing or laced with coir-rope, are all ready to be taken down in the evening; so that the shopkeepers and their families can sit outside their stores. The blankets, too, are within easy reach for anyone, possibly a watchman, who may sleep on the pavement during the cool nights.

Farther down the street are cloth-shops, with materials displayed outside. The whole scene is typical of an Indian street, too familiar to warrant comment by the Oriental, but to the Westerner full of interest.

Here Champlain Made a Garden

MAP in hand we wandered through what had been Champlain's Gardens. According to our map (and Champlain drew it here at Port Royal), the Gardens lay between the present church and the school. The map is dated 1607. Its original is in the Congressional Library at Washington.

Through what was then "meadows" we made our way. The sight of green meadows in the midst of a dense forest had greatly astonished the newcomers. . . .

The setting Champlain chose for his gardens was charming—the dark forest, the bright green meadows, the silvery brook, and, crowning all, the magnificent Basin, with its beautifully wooded island, Biencourtville (now Goat Island). Here in this delightful spot Champlain—soldier, sailor, navigator, explorer, the Father of New France—made gardens. He, whose gifts were so versatile that he could with equal skill build a house or write a book, whose hand had the cunning to draw a map artistically, or handle the spade dexterously, here gardened, in order, as he says, "not to remain idle."

Champlain's taste in landscaping was evident. In one garden he made a reservoir into which he put salt water fish. He surrounded another garden with canals in which he placed very fine trout. Among trees which he had purposely left standing, he built a summer house. Here all the company used to gather, and greatly it was enjoyed. Even the birds, Champlain said, seemed to derive pleasure, for they gathered in great numbers and warbled and chirped so pleasantly that he thought he had never heard the like.

It had not surprised me to find that the scholarly Lescarbot was interested in gardening, but somehow I had never associated the forceful soldier of action, Champlain, with this pursuit. Yet he says, "I took a peculiar pleasure therein, although it entailed a great deal of labour."

All the company were enthusiastic gardeners. On their return from exploring, Champlain says that as soon as they recovered breath they began to make gardens. He himself hastened to work in his, which he had made the year before, and Poutrincourt waited only until the ceremony prepared for their welcome was over, to hasten to his garden.

Lescarbot took great pride in the fact that he was one of the first tillers of soil of Acadie. On moonlight nights his spare figure could be seen still at work in his garden, for he found the days too short for him. He declares he never did so much physical work in his life as he did in his garden here, "so great," he avers, "was my desire to know the soil by personal experience." And when the seed was sown he expatiates on what a marvellous pleasure it was to see it grow and increase day by day. So engrossed did they all become in fruition, he declares, that they almost forgot their native country in the hopes of this new land.

Even the fourteen-year-old Biencourt had his garden. All were greatly grieved to leave their gardens when the word came of their recall to France. Poutrincourt remained behind a number of days after the others, waiting for the wheat to ripen. He took samples back to France so that he might display the "beauty, richness and exceeding height of the rye." He also took samples from Lescarbot's garden which he gave to Lescarbot on joining the party at Canso. Lescarbot was still treasuring the samples at the end of ten years. It had been Poutrincourt's heart's desire to present the King with the first fruits of Acadie. This he had been able to do. It transpired that these fruits turned the scales in favor of Acadie and the King restored to De Monts his monopoly of the fur trade there.—CLARA DENNIS, in "Down in Nova Scotia." (Toronto, Canada: The Ryerson Press.)

Pictures on London's Bankside

MOSS ALLEY, Rose Alley, Love Lane—these are the names which, in bewitching sequence, lead the fancy down imaginary ways and country lanes sweet with wild roses. Be chary of trusting her, for fancy is a fifteenth-sixteenth century lass; and this, after all, is the twentieth.

Bankside is scented, not so much with roses or with moss as with "all powders of the merchant." But stay! I am forgetting. Here round a corner, where the river breezes gather and blow, somebody has planted flowers. Somebody who, with careless ease, has put them in a box and stuck it up on a ladder, where their whole existence is a dance and their suddenness a joy. Here fancy is at home. It dances in and out of every flower, it makes the daffodils yellower than the sun, and the hyacinths more pink and blue. How delicate their fragrance is, and how sweet their faces!

Bankside is a narrow roadway, cobbled as it has always been, a river walk, once trodden by Shakespeare. Let this be a remembrance to you, for it is different now. The warehouses, which industry has clothed in sober black and cut out in strange jags and outlines, are the curious descendants of the Tudor houses and the old Palace of the Bishop of Winchester which faced the water, its bricks rose-red in the setting sun. Here is Cardinal's Wharf, where in the fifteenth century the Bishop's barge would lie, waiting his pleasure to cross over to the London shore. His princely retinue, clad in gorgeous livery, would follow him. The busy figures at the wharf today are in dusty black, the livery of labor. Cranes rise up and swoop slowly down, unlading boxes full of all manner of clever modern devices of which my lord Bishop would never have heard.

Beside Cardinal Wharf is Cardinal Cap Alley, so thin and tall that it is hardly wider than a man, so dim that it seems hung with black and paved with gray. Even its name has been taken away—that scarlet, glowing, splendid name, that only the Middle Ages could have thought of. But stay! Again I am forgetting. On a tiny portion of the site where once the Palace stood, somebody built, a hundred and fifty or two hundred years ago, a little house. Darkness has fled away from it, because it has such a happy look. The bright green ivy loves it, creeps up its milky-cream walls, and makes it country-like, as all growing things do. The windows are aslant and all unexpected heights and widths, the archway over the little passage makes the entry dark; but turn back suddenly and look through the opening. It is a square of shining light, where the river gleams like an opal set in ebony. St. Paul's in its center, the heart and the fire of the opal. Here is a picture, the more fair and shining because of the blackness of its frame. They who knew Bankside when it was loveliest, gay with color and bright with song, never saw it so. They had not the ebony to make the frame.

M. P.

Loving Is Living

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Fed by Thy love divine we live,
For Love alone is Life."

THUS writes Mary Baker Eddy in her poem entitled "Love" (Poems, p. 7). Jesus said (John 17:3), "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." These two statements corroborate each other, and are joined into one, as it were, by the Bible declaration (I John 4:8), "God is love." To know God, then, is to know Love, and to know Love is life eternal. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 569) Mrs. Eddy writes, "He that touches the hem of Christ's robe and masters his mortal beliefs, animality, and hate, rejoices in the proof of healing,—in a sweet and certain sense that God is Love." Our proof that a spiritual healing has taken place, then, is "a sweet and certain sense that God is Love."

An example of this proof of healing was presented in the case of a man who came to a Christian Scientist for help for a distressing condition of one of his limbs. A few days after the treatment had been given he returned, wishing to know whether Christian Science changed a person's character. He then explained that the treatment had so changed his feeling about a person whom he thought he had hated for a long time, that he now felt he could go and shake that man's hand in perfect friendliness. He had also been healed of the physical distress. Evidently he had gained, in some degree, the "sweet and certain sense that God is Love."

Love is indispensable in our daily living, if we would have that living happy and peaceful. No task is ordinary when illuminated by love; no countenance is homely when lighted up with good humor and kindliness; no home is unattractive when garnished with the happy smiles and good cheer of those who manifest love. Whenever anything is done in love, how pleasant is the task, how wonderful the anticipation of the joy and good that must result from striving to reflect divine Love! When a salesman, for example, does business with the thought that he is benefiting someone through his service, his experience, and his understanding of the goods he carries, then he becomes a public benefactor, and his customers welcome him as a loving helper, not as a mere seller of necessary things.

Jesus went about doing good. If we would do the same, we must follow his example, here and now. So, instead of fretting about the obscurity of our position, the limited nature of our activities, we had better open our eyes to the recognition of certain spiritual facts: we should realize, for instance, that there is no obscure, dark corner in divine Mind; that in the reality of our being we are moving, not in a place hidden from Mind, but in a perfect spiritual universe, in true consciousness. Our true reward is in spiritual experience, growth, understanding, and dominion, which are the real returns for our righteous labor. Our activities are not confined to the few or many persons we may meet in our daily rounds; they concern all mankind in the degree in which our loving thought goes out beyond a few intimates, and our mental activity reaches out to include universal problems. Only the influence of divine Love can arouse men to take thought for others, and such enlargement of loving concern and interest inevitably brings us freedom and a greater sense of supply, opportunity, and service. Then life becomes more abundant; and we prove that to love is to live.

No one can just sell groceries; no woman can just keep house; no child can just go to school and study lessons. The man, woman, and child are always greater than their tasks. What we actually perform is always less than what we are capable of doing, but it is always a step to something farther on. In Science and Health we read (p. 258), "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis." Christian Science teaches that it is Love which reveals to us the steps of this boundless unfolding; and to see the necessity of loving more releases us from a narrow outlook and a sense of restricted opportunities. The immediate duty well and lovingly done is the test—the test of our ability to recognize its spiritual value.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Att älska är att leva

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Kristen Vetenskap

"Av kärlek närda leva vi,
Din Kärlek blott är Liv".

SÅ SKRIVER Mary Baker Eddy i sitt poem "Kärlek" (*Poems*, sid. 7). Jesus sade (Joh. 17:3): "Och detta är evigt liv, att de känna dig, den ende sanne Guden, och den du har sänt, Jesus Kristus". Dessa båda uttalanden bestyrka varandra och äro så att säga förenade till ett i Bibelns förkunnelse (I Joh. 4:8): "Gud är kärleken". Att känna Gud är därför att känna Kärleken, och att känna Kärleken är evigt liv. På sid. 569 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Den som vidrör fållen av Kristi mantel och bemästrar sina dödliga föreställningar, djuriskhet och hat, får glädja sig åt beviset på helande—åt en ljuv och viss förnimmelse av att Gud är Kärlek". Beviset på att ett andligt helande ägt rum är därför "en ljuv och viss förnimmelse av att Gud är Kärlek".

Ett exempel på detta bevis för helande se vi i följande fall. En man kom till en Christian Scientist för att få hjälp för en svår åkomma i det ena benet. Några dagar efter sedan han fått behandling härför, kom han tillbaka och önskade få veta, om Kristen Vetenskap förändrar en människas karaktär. Han förklarade då, att den behandling han fått hade så förändrat hans känslor gentemot en viss person, som han en lång tid trott sig hata, att han nu kände, att han i all vänskaplighet skulle kunna gå och skaka hand med honom. Han hade också blivit helad från den fysiska åkomman. Tydligen hade han i någon mån vunnit en "ljuv och viss förnimmelse av att Gud är Kärlek".

Kärleken är oumbärlig i vårt dagliga liv, om vi vilja, att detta liv skall vara lyckligt och fridfullt. Ingen uppgift är alldaglig, när den lyses upp av kärlek; intet ansikte är fult, när det stråler av gott lynne och vänlighet; intet hem finnes, som ej verkar tilldragande, när de som uttrycka kärlek försköna det med sina glada leenden och sitt friska mod. Närhelst något göres i kärlek, hur angenäm är då icke uppgiften, hur underbar blir icke förväntan på den glädje och det goda, som måste bliva följden av strävan att återspegla gudomlig Kärlek. När till exempel en försäljare gör sina affärer i den tanken, att han är till gagn för någon genom sina tjänster, sin erfarenhet och sin kännedom om de varor han för, då blir han en välgörare för allmänheten, och hans kunder välkomna honom som en kärleksfull hjälpare och icke endast såsom en försäljare av nödvändiga ting.

Jesus vandrade omkring och gjorde gott. Om vi vilja göra detsamma, måste vi följa hans exempel, här och nu. I stället för att gräma oss över vår undanskymda ställning och den begränsade arten av vår verksamhet, borde vi hellre öppna ögonen för vissa andliga fakta och erkänna dem. Vi borde till exempel inse, att det icke finnes någon undanskymd, mörk yrå i gudomligt Sinne; att vi i vår verkliga tillvaro röra oss, icke på en plats dold för Sinne, utan i ett fullkomligt, andligt universum, i det sanna medvetandet. Vår rätta lön utgöres av andlig erfarenhet, tillväxt, förståelse och herravälde, vilket allt är den verkliga gengälden för vår rättfärdiga strävan. Vår verksamhet är icke begränsad till de få eller många människor vi kanske möta i vårt dagliva liv; den gäller hela mänskligheten i den mån, som vår kärleksfulla tanke går längre än till några få närstående, och vår mentala verksamhet sträckes ut till att omfatta universella problem. Endast den gudomliga Kärlekens inflytande kan väcka människorna till att tänka på andra, och ett sådant vidgande av kärleksfullt deltagande och intresse medför oundvikligen åt oss frihet och en högre förnimmelse av tillgång, möjligheter och tillfällen att tjäna. Då blir livet rikare, och vi få bevis för den sanningen: Att älska är att leva.

Det finnes icke någon som endast kan sälja specerier; ingen kvinna, som endast kan sköta hushåll; intet barn, som endast kan gå i skolan och läsa läxor. Mannen, kvinnan och barnet äro alltid större än sina uppgifter. Vad vi verkligen uträtta är alltid mindre än vad vi äro i stånd att göra, men det är alltid ett steg framåt. I *Science and Health* läsa vi (sid. 258): "Gud uttrycker i människan den oändliga idén, för evigt utvecklande sig, vidgande sig och stigande högre och högre från en grundval utan gränser". Kristen Vetenskap lär, att det är Kärleken, som uppenbarar för oss de steg vi måste taga i denna obegränsade utveckling; och när vi inse nödvändigheten av att älska mer, befrias vi från en trång åskådning och från känslan av begränsade möjligheter. Den närmaste plikten väl och kärleksfullt uppfylld är provet—provet på vår förmåga att erkänna dess andliga värde.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Gypsies of Ketley Hollow

"What care I for my house and my land?
What care I for my money, O?
What care I for my new-wedded lord?
I'm off with the wraggle-taggle gipsies, O."

AS I sit in my study watching the red autumn sun glowing through the trees that fringe the distant countryside, my mind takes me back to various encounters with wanderers and vagabonds I have met in the past year, and this little ditty keeps haunting my brain.

In the village of Ketley, Shropshire, I see, nestling away in a rubbish-strewn hollow, a number of horse-drawn caravans gaily painted with crudely designed castles and flowers.

Two bird-cages hang outside one of the vans, one each side the entrance, and in them canaries sing their sweet songs. The open doors reveal the traditional appointments of the gipsy home—flashing brass rods and rings and ornaments from horse tackle.

An uncommonly handsome and well-built girl with a long, oval, apricot-tinted face, raven hair, and rather prominent but even teeth, which flash as she speaks, comes out to know my business.

That was months ago when the summer sun was shining, when the grass was emerald and the trees in full foliage, but I remember it well, and what followed.

Her sister, who in her ears wears sixpences of the year of the Coronation, is with her. A stout woman with great coral beads round her neck looms protectively in the background. She rather ostentatiously restrains a sleek and snarling greyhound.

When I have sufficiently disarmed the gipsies I am allowed to enter a tent near their caravans. In it are benches, a table strewn with crumbs and a coke stove.

These gipsies, like others, have made the Ketley hollow their centre. The menfolk go out on their bicycles selling umbrellas and matting at various fairs, of which a list is hung in the caravan. The women sell linoleum nearer home, and sometimes make pegs.

"We don't know when our brothers'll be back," one of the girls says. "Maybe to-night, to-morrow, or next week. Everything is so uncertain in our life."

Both girls assert that they have never been in a cinema. To them films are unreal, improbable. They are concerned with the realities of life—the problem of making their own living. They do not dance, they have never been in a public-house. . . . While we talk the mother, frigidly polite, busies herself near the tent with a litter of puppies. It is not until I leave these mahogany wanderers of the roads that I receive my first smile from her—and that, I suspect, is one of relief.—W. BYFORD-JONES, in "Vagabonding Through the Midlands." (London: Heath Cranton.)

Contrast

IN Holy Loch at end of day
The mountains hid the sunset hues;
A misty blur the waters lay
Beneath a dusk of grays and blues,
Only among a few faint stars
The young moon set her sail of gold,
And in the loch the lanterned spars
Their tale of sleeping vessels told.

Kilcreggan, far across the Clyde,
In all the sunset glory shone;
From distant ben to waterside
A magic splendor lay thereon;
Colored like lands of fairy lore
Were mountain, hill, and wood, and field,
Down to the primrose-lighted shore
Down to the water's silver shield.

ELIZABETH FLEMING

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Neglect and Waste Again Are Charged As Public Works Head Is Put on Grill

Boston Today

Callahan Before House Committee

Taking the stand before the House Rules Committee, William C. Callahan, commissioner of public works, today began to answer one by one all the 54 questions propounded about his department by Representative Christian A. Herter and Albert F. Bigelow.

He refused to definitely oppose their plea for a probe of his department, but did suggest that if such an investigation were authorized it should start back in 1920 and work up to the present so that a background of comparisons would be available.

He was called to testify just after Representatives Herter and Bigelow had heaped more excoriating charges upon the way he has conducted his department. Chief charges this morning concerned Mr. Callahan's alleged neglect in failing to apply for federal funds and to expeditiously employ such funds as well as state funds when they became available.

Full Lists Demanded

Despite Mr. Callahan's favorable impression, he was ordered by Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House and chairman of the Rules Committee, to produce Monday morning a full list of all contractors with whom the Public Works Department has done business since James M. Curley became Governor. He was also ordered to bring lists of all employed in that period and to stand ready to explain the department's system of bookkeeping.

These orders came at the end of the second day of hearings on the investigation request. Today's session was marked by the surprise appearance of Councillor Daniel H. Coakley who disclosed that his son had sold the heat control device which was mentioned in the list of questions prepared by Herter and Bigelow. This admission caused a mild sensation in room 370 where the hearing was conducted.

Asked About Report

Representative Bigelow told the committee that while he was chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and was looking into the budget requests of Governor Curley he became curious as to why the Commonwealth did not receive a greater share of federal money for the highway and other construction work that the Governor asked state money for. He said that he wrote a Mr. Curtis in the WPA office in Washington and was surprised to be informed that money was available there, but had not been requested, despite the picture of need painted by the Governor.

Representative Bigelow said he asked Commissioner Callahan about this report and that the commissioner denied its truth. Representative Bigelow then said he looked into the matter personally and found no construction under way on April 7 and that as recent as May 12 no such work had yet been started. He added that even nine months after the Legislature had voted a $13,000,000 bond issue virtually no work on the promised program was under way. He said that less than $500,000 of the bond issue had been used.

Representative Bigelow said he had been informed by Washington that $1,500,000 was immediately available if itemized requests were sent in. He said that blanket requests which were, in effect, blank checks had been made, but definite, detailed requests had not been made.

This led to the situation, Representative Bigelow said, where 91 per cent of the money available to Massachusetts had not been used. This compared with a figure of 89 per cent actually spent in Vermont.

He said that while this situation was obtaining, the Governor was asking the state Legislature for $3,200,000—although his administration apparently, in the opinion of Rep-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

By a Staff Photographer
Representative Christian A. Herter
Demanding That Light Be Turned On the Department of Public Works

Commissioner W. F. Callahan
Called Upon to Answer 54 Questions as to Conduct of His Department

Representative Albert F. Bigelow
Leader in Call for Investigation of Department of Public Works

Dolan Case Trial Date Set by Court

The Dolan case was scheduled for trial the first week in June by Superior Court Judge Wilford D. Gray today.

He also denied a motion of Thomas H. Mahony, counsel for former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan, for sending the case to an auditor. The motion was opposed by Robert G. Dodge, special counsel for Boston in prosecuting the case which involves an equity suit for accounting of $250,000 in reputed profits allegedly wrongfully made by Mr. Dolan and his associates. Mr. Dodge said the case had too many legal points for an auditor to pass upon, and the judge concurred in this view.

He set June 1 as trial date, but Mr. Mahony said he had already made engagements which would keep him busy the first two or three days of June. Judge Gray then told both lawyers to be ready right after June 3.

No further delays in trial date are contemplated by court observers, who pointed out that under the system now being used in Superior Court, counsel for both sides meet with the judge in a pre-trial session which clears up preliminary issues and allows an agreement on trial date. Such a pre-trial session was held today.

Mrs. O'Riordan Seems 'Eased Out'

Another element of confusion was added to the spinning kaleidoscope of events on Beacon Hill with the rejection yesterday by the Executive Council of Governor Curley's recommendation of Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan of Jamaica Plan, as State Librarian. When the Council, comprised of six Curley Democrats, rejects a wish of the Governor, seasoned wiseacres are tempted to look behind the scenes for the reasons, for when the Governor desires a confirmation from the Council, the Governor obtains it.

The belief was current yesterday that the rejection of Mrs. O'Riordan had been arranged by the Governor with the Council from the beginning, much as is thought to have been done at the time of Dr. Payson Smith's departure from the post of Commissioner of Education. It was seen as an attempt to repay two political scores at once. There was the nice gesture of offering to Mrs. O'Riordan the post and his effort to have it confirmed by the Council. Then after having thus satisfied the women's division of the Democratic party, which asked for her appointment, he could hand the position to another person and have taken two steps forward at one time. It is generally expected that some less critical post will be found for Mrs. O'Riordan.

Sachem Curley Appears Demoted

The Wampanoag Indians sat in council yesterday and decided to go on the warpath—against one of their own members. Officials of the tribe stated that Chief White Horse, who made Governor Curley an honorary sachem of the tribe last week, is to them no chief but just plain Clinton Haynes and without power to confer such an honor. Consequently His Excellency is once more reduced to mere Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Holding their war council, not in a circle around a smoking campfire, but in Town Hall of Mashpee, the tribal fathers accused Clinton Haynes of playing politics. Up to now politics have been one of the few evils imported by the White Men which have not greatly troubled the American Indian. Political humorists today pointed to the influence of their Tammany brethren in New York possibly having been too strong for them to resist.

So Governor Curley who, during the election of November, 1934, had the undivided support of the Wampanoag Indians, may still have their votes but may not sit in on their tribal deliberations.

Flood Repair Plans in Order

Opportunity for town and city officials of Essex County, who have not submitted plans for rehabilitation of their flood-damaged areas, to present them to State WPA Chief Paul Edwards, will occur when the administrator arrives in Lawrence this afternoon.

Mr. Edwards, in conference with mayors of Newburyport, Haverhill, Lawrence, and all other interested persons, will discuss projects which have not yet been put forward. According to Mr. Edwards, the flood having swept itself away nearly two months ago, all projects should have been submitted at this date.

Court Has Its Lighter Moments

Even the dignified Federal District Court has its lighter moments, it would appear from events which transpired this morning in one of the Government's impressive courtrooms on the twelfth floor of the Federal Building in Boston, today.

Judge Hugh D. McLellan was presiding at the trial of Nathan G. Snyder, of Dorchester, charged by the Government with impersonating a federal officer in the person of a member of the Consumer's Council of the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

Godfrey Wetterlow of Melrose, witness for the Government, was being cross-examined by James H. Brennan, attorney for Snyder. Because of Mr. Wetterlow's business, which concerned supplying radio programs to sponsors, reference was made to John Philips Sousa, famous bandmaster, as to when Mr. Sousa gave his last concert. Judge McLellan interposed with the remark, "I seem to remember Mr. Sousa and his accomplishments clearly, and I remember especially how when I was a lad I was impressed by the straightness of his legs, but I don't exactly see Mr. Sousa's bearing on the present matter."

A few moments later, defense counsel was interrogating the witness about a letter which Mr. Brennan termed a "decoy." Said Judge McLellan, with a slight smile, "If you keep talking about that 'decoy' much longer, he (the witness) will keep ducking."

The case itself concerns Snyder's activities while allegedly impersonating a government official. Conrad Sawyer of Malden testified that traveling expenses of approximately $200 were given to Snyder for an alleged trip to California, where he might get in touch with his "close" friend, Judge Ben Lindsay, in order to procure positions for Wetterlow and Sawyer on the publicity pay roll of the Department of Agriculture.

Upon direct examination of Sawyer by Assistant United States Attorney William T. McCarthy, the witness told the court that Snyder had said that he had quite a lot of influence" with Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, Clarence Darrell, well-known criminal lawyer, and other prominent persons.

At the close of testimony Judge McLellan suspended proceedings and continued the case until next Tuesday, when other government witnesses are expected to be called.

Sea Scouting Events in Garden

Imagination supplying the waves dashing upon the rocky shores of the interior of Boston Garden, wind whistling in the rigging and all that, a breeches buoy rescue is planned as one of the spectacular features of the sea scouting events at the Boy Scout roundup at the Garden May 23.

The "rescue" will bring before the public a phase of scouting for older boys which is less generally known than the land activities of the organization. That it has practical application was demonstrated last March when several groups of Sea Scouts from the Boston Council assisted in rescue work at Lowell and Lawrence, taking several small boats with them.

Sea Scouting in Boston began in 1912, when Arthur Carey organized a group of nautical scouts who cruised that summer in his schooner, the Pioneer. The movement made slow headway at first, and in 1929 the Boston Council had only two sea scout ships. These two attracted so much attention at the council jamboree that year that enthusiasm was aroused in this branch of Scouting. As a result, the council now has nearly 400 Sea Scouts from more than 20 "ships," as the local groups are known. It holds second place in the United States in the race for the largest number of Sea Scouts in any one council.

Since 1930 the Navy Department has provided 12 boats to be used in training the Boston contingent and the coast guard also has cooperated.

Action Against Billboards Begins

Court action to restrain the maintenance of nine billboards in Boston, Somerville and Milton was begun today in Supreme Court by Attorney General Paul A. Dever. Three of the signs belong to the John Donnelly & Sons Company, which has become connected to state officialdom by the marriage of one of its members to the Governor's daughter.

The Attorney General said that the disputed signs violate the regulations of the Public Works Department, which forbid the erection of billboards within 150 feet of the intersection of two streets or within 50 feet of a street line in any district which has not been designed as a business district.

Milk Fund Board Committee Formed

Half a hundred men prominent in the civic and business life of Boston were named to serve on a Milk Fund Committee today by Mayor Mansfield. The group will meet Tuesday to organize and to determine ways and means to raise money from which to create a fund similar to the fund raised in New York City. One purpose of such a fund would be to prevent the repetition of a milk shortage such as parts of the State experienced during the floods in March.

James E. Agnew of the City Council was named chairman and among the members are Charles Francis Adams, vice-president of the First National Stores, former Mayor Andrew J. Peters, Edward T. Collins, vice-president and general manager of the Boston Red Sox and Joseph F. Maynard, collector of the Port of Boston.

Women Demand WPA Attention

The executive board of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club has written to President Roosevelt reiterating its long-standing complaint that women and persons in real need are not given sufficient attention by the Works Progress Administration, it was announced today. The letter, signed by Miss Florence Birmingham, president of the club, urged that WPA rules be changed.

A "privileged clique" is receiving WPA work, according to Miss Birmingham, who attacked Paul W. Edwards, acting state administrator, his policies and the rule which disallowed any person for WPA work who was not on the relief rolls prior to May 31, 1935.

"Women in Massachusetts feel keenly that nothing was done for the single and widowed women in comparison with their need," said Miss Birmingham.

Congress Gets New Plans To Revive Quoddy

Engineering Board Urged to Pass on Merits of Projects

Vandenberg Protests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—A brand new proposal to revive the Passamaquoddy Bay tidal project, which was rejected by Congress after President Roosevelt had begun it on his own initiative, has been made in the Senate with fair chance of success.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, yesterday introduced a resolution proposing to set up a three-man engineering commission to study the whole subject and to report on its feasibility by June 20. Then, if at that time the commission's report is favorable, the President would be authorized by Congress to advance the money for another year's work on the great Maine undertaking.

Florida Canal Plan

Along with the plan to overcome the Congressional rebuff to the President is a similar proposal to revive the Florida ship canal which was also voted down by House and Senate after the President had begun the work on his own initiative, out of relief funds. Introduction of the Robinson proposal yesterday was the immediate occasion for a bitter attack by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, who led the original successful fight of Republicans and Democrats against the projects.

Mr. Vandenberg and opponents of the two big New Deal engineering proposals immediately pointed to the possibility of "packing" the three-men commissions of review which would be set up to explore the subject, one commission for each project. The commissions, under the proposal, would be composed of well-known engineers and would be named by the President.

On the other hand, Democrats who make up a preponderant majority in House and Senate, are likely to welcome the opportunity to expunge the rebuke which was inferentially given Mr. Roosevelt when his plans were disapproved. The present situation is acutely embarrassing for Democrats. Mr. Roosevelt committed the country to the $150,000,000 Florida Canal project, and the $40,000,000 Passamaquoddy project after engineering boards of review had approved the plans over the objections of PWA engineers.

Congress Balks

Mr. Roosevelt allocated $5,000,000 relief money in starting the Florida Canal and a similar amount for the Maine project, and then asked Congress to rubberstamp the proposal with appropriations of new funds, which meant Congress would assume responsibility for what he had done. Congress bolted, and left the Florida Canal a partly dug hole in the ground, while the preliminary work in Maine left a village of workers' homes, with nobody in them.

The entire Maine delegation in Congress called on President Roosevelt shortly after the Passamaquoddy defeat was administered urging him to revive the proposal. Gov. Louis J. Brann, a Democrat, also urged Presidential pressure in its behalf. Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D) of Florida has fought actively for the ship canal, which was defeated 35 to 36 in the Senate.

Shift Responsibility

The Robinson proposal is carefully arranged to shift responsibility from the shoulders of Congress to the proposed boards of review. The resolution provides that members shall be qualified engineers, not previously interested in the projects, not coming from the states of Maine and Florida involved, nor connected with any firm that might have a financial interest in the matter. They would be required to report

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Curley Defiant of Critics Takes Steps to Oust Judges; Sends Questionnaire to Each

Wave of Indignation Sweeps State Democrats as Well as Republicans Declaring Test of Older Judges an Attack on Judiciary

Some See Reinstatement of Coakley To Bar, Possibly to Supreme Bench

Score of Justices Are Affected, Among Them Chief Justice Rugg—Plums Are Believed in the Making for Republicans Who Have Helped Governor

Governor Curley, confronted by political and legal criticism on his plan to examine wholesale all judges over 70 years of age, as a means to retiring any who do not pass physical and mental examinations before him and the Executive Council, today took the first step toward determining those who must take the examination within a short time.

This step was in the form of a letter sent by William L. Reed, executive secretary of the Executive Council under orders from the Governor to all Massachusetts judges requesting them to answer questions regarding their age and mental and physical condition. The letter read:

"His Excellency, James M. Curley, Governor, having in mind the provision of the Constitution of Massachusetts—being Article 58 of the Amendments thereto—which places on the Governor and Council the duty of retiring judicial officers, 'because of advanced age or mental or physical disability' has directed me to request that you advise him as to the following:

"1. Your age at last birthday, and your own view as to your present condition of health, both mental and physical.

2. A statement of facts if any which in your opinion, operates in any degree to interfere with or prevent in any measure your giving full service to the State in performance of your judicial duty."

Defends His Course

At the same time, Governor Curley issued a long statement in defense of his announced action.

The Governor said of his critics: "The most disconcerting feature in connection with my endeavor to enforce the provisions of the Constitution as adopted, is the fact that leading supporters of the Liberty League and Republican leaders who have been so loud in their profession of love for the Constitution and the necessity for upholding it that they should now advocate a disregard of the Constitution."

"It is obvious," he added, "that if a judge is incapable or inefficient on account of mental and physical disability, justice cannot be expected to be done in his court and litigants must be denied that which they are entitled under our constitutional law."

Is Common Practice, He Says

He pointed out it has become the common practice to retire public servants at certain ages.

"I do not know why," he said, "there should be a distinction between those occupying positions in the judicial department and all others engaged in the public service. If enhancement of service has been found to result at retirement at certain ages in all other branches of the state, it is difficult to understand why such a provision would not be beneficial if enforced in the judicial department."

Meanwhile Representative Thomas Dorgan, Boston Democrat, filed an order with the clerk of the House of Representatives seeking a Supreme Court ruling on the legality of the procedure.

The Dorgan order provides that the House of Representatives request the Governor and Council to seek an opinion from the State Supreme Court before proceeding with the wholesale retirement plan. Mr. Dorgan stated that the constitutional amendment under which Governor Curley plans to operate was provided for the retirement of single judges who are clearly incapacitated, not for wholesale removal.

Denounced on All Sides

Governor Curley's announced move was bitterly assailed today by lawyers and legislators as an outrageous attack on the judiciary.

Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican, now engaged in a battle to force an investigation of reported extravagance in the Public Works Department, charged the move against 36 judges was protection for Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer under Mr. Curley as Mayor, and reward for Daniel H. Coakley, member of the Governor's Council, and former Curley enemy.

Not Justice for People

"It is not justice for the people, but justice of the Governor's own making for Coakley and Dolan," Mr. Herter declared. "He hopes that a new Supreme Court may be prevailed upon to reinstate Coakley to the practice from which he was disbarred. The Governor also hopes to intimidate the judges in the Dolan case, in which he has taken such a personal interest ever since the city acted to recover $250,000 from him."

In this statement, Mr. Herter backed completely a similar declaration made last night by Senator Henry Parkman Jr., another opponent of the Governor who teamed with Mr. Herter last year in an effort to gain a legislative investigation of the Dolan case. The Senator said:

The Pay-Off, Parkman Calls It

"Here's the pay-off. It's been a long time coming, but it looks as if dapper Dan Coakley's reinstatement to the bar that he disgraced might become a reality. The Royal Jaime, of Puerto Rico, succeeded in stacking the "Fin Com" to prevent further investigation of the Dolan case. Now he is obviously trying to pack

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Supreme Court List Shows Value in Years

IN VIEW of Governor Curley's examination of all judges in Massachusetts state courts of 70 years or older, the United States Supreme Court presents an apposite record. Six of the members are 70 years wise or over. Chief Justice Hughes is 74 and probably as active a member as Mr. Justice Roberts, the neophyte of the supreme body, who is but 51. Here is a list of the judges and their respective solar measurements of their respective experience:

Louis Dembitz Brandeis	80
Willis Van Devanter	77
Charles E. Hughes	74
James Clark Reynolds	74
George Sutherland	74
Pierce Butler	70
Benjamin N. Cardozo	66
Harlan F. Stone	64
Owen J. Roberts	51

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, it will be remembered, kept at his task until he was nearly 90, was one of the most colorful, indefatigable, volatile and alert members of the court right up to the time he left it.

Fin Com Charges Mayor 'Juggled' Figures in Budget

Scrutinizing Mayor Mansfield's arithmetic, as illustrated in the budget recommendations which he sent to the City Council, the Boston Finance Commission advised that body today that, "though many believe that the Mayor has reduced the budget, as a matter of fact an apparent decrease was only accomplished 'by juggling the figures.'"

"The budget is actually larger in 1936 than in 1935," said the communication, adding, "This will be shown when the amount the city will be compeled to raise for welfare purposes later is added to the amount allotted at present. The Finance Commission agrees with the Bureau of Municipal Research that the city is likely to have a tax rate of $42 in 1936. The only thing that will prevent it is the continued 'juggling of the figures' by the Mayor and the budget commissioner."

"Secret Handling" Charged

The commission charges at the outset that the Mayor, by "secret handling," kept his budget estimates under cover until the last minute and then rushed it to the City Council. Therefore, on the basis of having had little time for thorough examination, the commission states that the expenditure of approximately $45,000,000 should not be rushed through Council in 10 days without public opportunity to examine the Mayor's figures. It recommends that council decline to adopt any but partial appropriations at present.

The Fin Com protests that its information on the budget necessarily was gathered from "disclosures" in the daily newspapers. Starting from this point it scores the Mayor for his reduction of $1,758,000 for the welfare department, for adding 10 more constables "to an overloaded list of 50" even before he has explained why he named 28 others last year, and for dipping into the cemetery upkeep fund to the extent of $40,000.

Welfare Reduction

"The Bureau of Municipal Research has pointed out that the Mayor's reduction of the welfare department's allowance is 14.7 per cent, and that reduction of this size is not justified by any present indication of decline in number of cases or costs," says the Finance Commission note. "There has been no denial of this from either the welfare department or the Mayor's office. The Mayor only stated that the Bureau was hurting the city's credit.

"When the tax money for welfare purposes is exhausted, the city

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

State Penal Head Sees Improvement In Parole System

More efficient and effective operation of Massachusetts' parole system through greater co-operation between prison officials and the State Parole Board was predicted today by Arthur T. Lyman, state commissioner of correction.

The commissioner is now making the circuit of the prisons with parole board members to observe their handling of parole applications and to ascertain the degree of co-operation existing between the prison officials and the board.

His observation visits follow on the heels of the recent ouster proceedings instituted by Governor Curley against the three members of the parole board. The proceedings resulted from charges made by members of the Governor's Council that the parole board was unnecessarily harsh in their decisions on parole applications.

Agreed To Changes

Although the parole board was retained intact, they agreed at the time to give greater consideration than before to the prisoner's prison record and to allow prisoners to go out on parole at two-thirds of their minimum sentence if their prison conduct is exemplary.

This agreement appeared to be a complete concession to the demands of members of the Council who insisted that men with good prison records should be released on parole, although the parole board members were insistent that the hardened criminals were smart enough to maintain a perfect prison record in anticipation of early release.

However, according to Mr. Lyman, the word "exemplary" will prevent wholesale early releases of hardened criminals, inasmuch as a prisoner must make not a single mistake to establish a record of exemplary conduct.

Sees Deserving Prisoners Benefit

The commissioner expects greater co-operation between prison officials and parole board members will soon reach a high stage, where every deserving prisoner will be released at the proper time. The commissioner agreed that retention of a prisoner beyond the proper time results in final wreckage of prison discipline and retards the inmate's rehabilitation.

Mr. Lyman hopes that eventually all Massachusetts prison institutions will set up committees to handle parole cases before those cases are presented to the parole board. Such a committee exists at the Norfolk prison colony, the commissioner said, and it has produced excellent results. He explained that the Norfolk board is composed of various prison officials who have continual contact with the prisoners.

Studies Case History

This board considers the prisoner's case history, inside and outside the institution and, after consultation, votes on the application. The result, whether favorable or unfavorable, is submitted to the parole board at the next meeting. Furthermore, all the facts known about the prisoner are furnished to the parole officials.

This procedure, Mr. Lyman contended, has developed a co-operative feeling between prison and parole officials which will eventually mean greater efficiency in the system and cut the number of parole failures.

Mr. Lyman said the Norfolk board was in existence before the ouster proceedings started but that it has operated more extensively since the proceedings were concluded. Similar boards should be established in the other prisons later, he believed.

Notices a Difference

Mr. Lyman has already noticed a difference in the attitude between the prison officials and the parole organization. This change, he added argues well for the future of the prison system in Massachusetts. But he also sees beyond the administration of the prison and parole systems. He is in the midst of a one-man drive against fixing of automobile and other court cases. He believes this drive fundamental in the prevention of crime and in the development of respect for law and order.

Fixing of automobile cases, he declared, leads persons to ignore automobile laws, safe in the knowledge that they can escape the penalty in most cases of law violation. The result is that the total of deaths and injuries caused by motor accidents is mounting annually.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday with light frost in favorable places, slowly rising temperature Friday; fresh northerly winds, diminishing and becoming westerly.

All New England States: Fair, light frost in the interior tonight; Friday generally fair with rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northerly winds; fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	81	Minneapolis	52	64
Bermuda	72	78	New Orleans	72	88
Chicago	46	62	New York	50	76
Denver	54	66	Norfolk	62	90
Helena	52	82	Philadelphia	52	84
Jacksonville	74	88	St. Louis	52	70
Kansas City	52	68	San Francisco	60	70
Los Angeles	62	80	Washington	50	86
Miami	76	82			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., May 14.
B—Maximum, May 13.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:14 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Friday, 5:34 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:28 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"TOBACCO ROAD" (Plymouth) — Henry Hull in the play adapted by Jack Kirkland from Erskine Caldwell's novel of brutish Georgia Crackers. 8:30.

Movies

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

FINE ARTS—"Invitation to a Dance." 2:40, 4:50, 7:15, 9:40. Also "Four Neighbors," a film depicting the work of the Judge Baker Guidance Center. 1:30, 3:50, 6:15, 8:40.

TREMONT—Lily Pons in "I Dream Too Much." 9 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Upperworld," with Ginger Rogers and Warren William. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Florida Special," starring Jack Oakie and Sally Eilers. Fenway: 2:33, 5:06, 7:39, 10:12. Paramount: 9:06, 11:39 a. m., 2:13, 4:47, 7:20, 9:55. Also "Gentle Julia," with Jane Withers, Tom Brown and Marsha Hunt. Fenway: 1:15, 3:48, 6:20, 8:54. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:06, 3:39, 6:13, 8:47.

EXETER—Henry Fonda and Sylvia Sidney in "Trail of the Lonesome Pine." 3:10, 6, 8:54. Also "Here Comes Trouble," with Paul Kelly and Arline Judge. 2:10, 5, 7:50.

METROPOLITAN — Bette Davis in "The Golden Arrow," assisted by George Brent and Eugene Pallette. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:55, 7:45, 10:35. Stage: A. Robins, heading musical revue. Tomorrow: "Champagne Charlie" with Paul Cavanagh. Stage: Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "March of the Presidents," "Dance of the Hours," "Pitzpatrick Travel," "Major Bowes' Amateurs," "Night Life in Europe," "Down the River," latest newsreels and other shorts.

BOSTON—"King of the Damned," with Noah Beery, Conrad Veidt and Helen Vinson. 11:34 a. m., 2:03, 4:42, 7:21, 10. Also Wheeler and Woolsey in "Silly Billies." 10:07 a. m., 12:46, 3:25, 6:04, 8:43.

Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser".....Wagner
Overture, "Le Roi l'a dit".....Delibes
Minuet from String Quartet....Boccherini
Fantasia, "Madam Butterfly"....Puccini
Suite, "The Two Pigeons" (after La Fontaine) .....Messager
Ave Maria.....Schubert-Wilhelmj
Polovetzkian Dances from "Prince Igor".....Borodin
Selection, "Mlle. Modiste".....Herbert
"Danube Waves," Waltzes.....Ivanovici
"We Saw the Sea," from "Follow the Fleet" .....Berlin

UNIVERSITY—Marlene Dietrich and Gary Cooper in "Desire." Also Walter Huston in "Rhodes."

MEMORIAL—"Things to Come," by H. G. Wells. The famous novelist's first film, made from his book, "The Shape of Things to Come." Produced by Alexander Korda. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8. Tomorrow: Technicolor film, "Dancing Pirate," with Charles Collins, Frank Morgan and Steffi Duna. Preview tonight at 10.

MODERN—Shirley Temple and Guy Kibbee in "Captain January." 10:28 a. m., 1:18, 4:08, 6:58, 9:48. Also "The Moon's Our Home," with Margaret Sullavan and Henry Fonda. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Wallace Beery, Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles in "A Message to Garcia." Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15. Also "Tough Guy," co-starring Jackie Cooper and Joseph Calleia. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:30. Tomorrow: "The Unguarded Hour," with Loretta Young and Franchot Tone. Also Warner Baxter in "Robin Hood of El Dorado."

UPTOWN—"Colleen" with Dick Powell, Jack Oakie, Ruby Keeler, Joan Blondell and Hugh Herbert. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Thirteen Hours by Air," featuring Fred MacMurray, Joan Bennett, Zasu Pitts, and others. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Radio Programs On Page 11

COOLIDGE CORNER—"These Three." 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Lancing Feet," with Joan Marsh, Ben Lyon and Edward Nugent. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Music

18 TRAIL STREET (Cambridge)—Second harpsichord recital by Ralph Kirkpatrick, for the benefit of the Cambridge Chapter of the MacDowell Colony League. 8:30.

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—Concert performance of Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel" by WPA forces, Ernst Hoffmann, conductor. 8:15.

GEORGE W. BROWN HALL—Piano recital by Esther Grosvernor Pope. 8:15.

Other Events

LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Final meeting of the season. Illustrated lecture on "Preservation of Beautiful and Historic Places in Massachusetts," by Bradford Williams of Newton. 125 Green Street. 8

WEST END WPA LECTURE—"Germany," by Nando Bozzoni. West End Community House, 38 Chambers Street. 8.

DORCHESTER WPA LECTURE — "The Land of the Midnight Sun," by Arne Menton, with County Concert Band, Theodore Bailey, conductor. Baker Memorial Church, Cushing Avenue. 8.

HYDE PARK WPA LECTURE — "Homemaker's Institute—Marketing," by Miss Ruth Bodwell of the Boston Post, with instrumental trio. Branch library, Harvard Avenue. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Greek Vases" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

DORCHESTER WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes in "The Circus." Robert Treat Paine School, Blue Hill and Harvard Avenues. 1:30

HYDE PARK WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes in "Snow Drop and the Seven Dwarfs." Branch library, Harvard Avenue. 3:45.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD — Baseball game. Boston Bees vs. St. Louis Cardinals. 3:15.

Officers Elected By State Chapter Of Eastern Star

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 14—Mrs. Frances E. Douglass of Chelsea, and Waldo B. Fay of Quincy were elected today Worthy Grand Matron and Worthy Grand Patron, respectively, at the second session of the annual convention of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts Order of the Eastern Star.

Following the call to order by Past Grand Matron Louize G. Crafts, and the entrance of the retiring grand officers, the new grand officers were elected.

The only contest came in competition for offices of Associate Grand Patron and Associate Grand Conductress. Frankland W. L. Miles, past patron of the Keystone Chapter, Boston, and justice of the Roxbury Municipal Court, was elected Associate Grand Patron.

Other Officers Named

Among the officers elected were: Miss Marian H. Kennedy, Associate Grand Matron, Dorchester; Mrs Carrie A. Cushing, Grand Secretary, Somerville; Mrs. Alice E. Wallace, Grand Treasurer, Springfield; Mrs. Sue M. Hemenway, Grand Conductress, Chester.

A brilliant scene will be staged at the installation of officers tonight when the retiring matron and patron receive their past officers' jewels. In contrast with the summery hues of the dresses of members and their guests and the profusion of spring flowers being used to decorate the hall, the officers and installing suite will wear white gowns.

Installing Suite

In the installing suite are: Mrs. Mary M. Brown, Worthy Grand Matron; Fremont S. Eggleston, Past Grand Patron; Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing, Past Grand Matron; Mrs. Anna E. Ham, Past Grand Matron; Mrs. Gladys N. Thorndike, Worthy Grand Organist.

Mrs. Douglass, newly elected Worthy Grand Matron, announced the following appointments:

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Barrett, Grand Chaplain, South Boston; Mrs. Marguerite Laird, Grand Marshal, Canton; Mrs. Natalie B. Weidner, Grand Organist, Malden; Mrs. Bessie Westgate, Grand Adah, Dedham; Mrs. Theodora Holman Stonefield, Grand Ruth, Norwood; Miss Louise H. Laird, Grand Esther, Palmer; Mrs. Leita W. Hooper, Grand Martha, Maynard; Miss Dorothy H. Blewett, Grand Electa, Braintree; John C. Wilson, Grand Sentinel, West Medford; Mrs. Louise Tilley Perkins, Grand Warden, Georgetown.

New Eastern Star Officers

Mrs. Frances C. Douglas
Of Chelsea Elected Worthy Grand Matron

Waldo B. Fay
Of Quincy Elected Worthy Grand Patron

Curley's Court Plan Criticized

(Continued from Page 9)

the Supreme Court to help his newfound friend, Dan. . . .

"And how about the Dolan case? What a weight would be lifted off the shoulders of our ruler, and how much better he would sleep o' nights with a friendly Supreme Court. Who knows but that Mr. Coakley himself might be persuaded, once reinstated, to accept a seat on the Supreme Court bench, and there to show due gratitude for his reward. The attempt to pack the Supreme Court would, if successful, remove the last vestige of defense on the part of the people against Curley."

The Humiliating Plan

Under the Governor's plan 36 judges, including the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, and two other Supreme Court judges will be brought before the Governor and the Executive Council within a few days to face an examination by physicians and psychiatrists to determine their physical and mental condition.

Found wanting in either, the judges will be retired by a vote of the Governor's Council, which presents a Curley majority of six to three.

The entire land court bench, several justices in the district courts, the probate courts and the municipal court will be forced to appear before the Council or retire voluntarily, if the plan goes through.

Chief Justice Arthur T. Rugg and Justice Edward P. Pierce, both 83, and Justice John C. Crosby, 85, are the Supreme Court judges affected by the Curley proposal. With these judges out of the way, the Governor's appointees would still be in the minority on the seven-man bench, but Senator Parkman pointed out the possibility of the other judges being persuaded to join the Curley forces on occasion.

Has Constitutional Right

The Governor's ouster action is based upon a constitutional amendment adopted by the constitutional convention in 1915, which reads:

"The Governor, with the consent of the Council, may, after due notice, and hearing, retire them (judges) because of advanced age or mental or physical disability."

Mr. Parkman pointed out that the Governor has numerous friends who must be given lucrative jobs in return for services rendered in the last few months. One of these friends is Senator James G. Moran, president of the Senate, who, although elected as a Republican, has voted for the Governor's proposals several times during the past year and a half.

Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, former Ely Democrat, who switched his allegiance to Governor Curley some time ago, might also receive a lifetime judicial appointment if he fails to obtain the gubernatorial nomination.

Plum Sought for Putnam

Political observers are also casting about for a likely position for Senator Harry B. Putnam of Westfield, Republican who voted for the Governor's $2,000,000 increase in the budget a few days ago. Mr. Putnam is a lawyer and therefore eligible for a judicial post.

Included among those attacking the Governor's proposal was Winfield A. Schuster, member of the Governor's Council and consistent opponent of Governor Curley, who characterized the proposal as a shocking raid on the judiciary of Massachusetts.

"It is entirely proper at this time to ask if this present threat against the judges has any connection with the City of Boston's pending litigation against Edmond L. Dolan. It is proper to ask if this procedure is being adopted to force any reinstatement to the bar," said Mr. Schuster.

Democrats Are Silent

Most Republicans were willing to talk immediately against the Governor's proposal, but Democrats were reticent.

Some members of the Governor's party gave their opinions privately, many declaring the chief state executive is making a brazen mistake, that public opinion might counteract any gain he may receive through political appointments or even through stopping the Dolan case.

Several insisted the Governor would do the state a public service by retirement of a few judges who are incompetent but they added that the Governor would make numerous enemies by his wholesale tactics.

Senator Theodore R. Plunkett, of Adams, Republican who has sided with the Governor on some measures, but who has adopted an economy program this year, perhaps best expressed the unspoken opinion of the Democrats when he said:

Thinks Curley Will Recant

"I think the Governor will back down when he finds public opinion too strongly against the proposal. He may have made the proposal to test that public opinion, but you may rest assured that if the Governor does back out he will do so in the smartest manner possible."

George R. Nutter, member of the Boston bar and former head of the now defunct Good Government Association, was vehement in his denunciation of the Governor's plans.

"It is a climax to the most vicious and debased administration of the affairs of the state," he said.

"Disregard of the proprieties of the office, the lowering of the standards of public service, extravagance of the public money, are bad enough, but to attack the judiciary touches the most vital part of the body politic, in which we have thus far had justifiable pride. It is certainly humiliating for the Commonwealth to fall into the class with Louisiana."

Not Surprising to Many

Representative Harry D. Sisson of Pittsfield, Republican, said:

"If the Governor can do this thing constitutionally, we ought to change the Constitution."

From Robert G. Dodge, former president of the Boston Bar Association, came the statement that the Governor's plan was "an outrageous attempt to interfere with the courts of the Commonwealth."

The Governor's move came as no surprise to anyone acquainted with State House affairs in the last few months. Last December the Governor publicly denied moving against the judges, although if the Dolan case went to the Supreme Court, rumors have been persistent that the Governor would force several judges to resign.

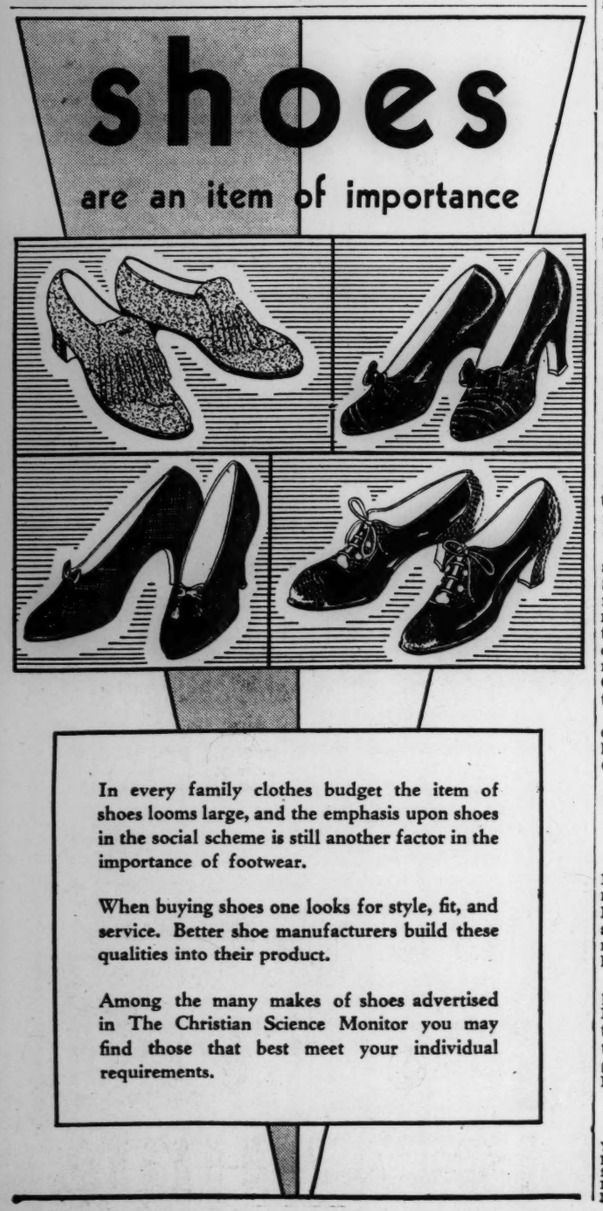
The Governor also gave an inkling of his purpose when he favored, in his annual address, the retirement of judges of 70 years of age.

Young G. O. P. Meeting Planned

Conference rooms and the foyer of the Hotel Somerset will hum with political jargon on the influx May 22 of New England Young Republicans who will make the hotel headquarters for their fifth regional conference on the eve of the Republican National Convention. Sessions will continue through May 24.

Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. of Massachusetts and National Committeewoman Mrs. Paul H. FitzSimmons of Rhode Island are on the speaking program for Saturday night, May 23.

On the opening night of the convention the five Republican candidates for governor and presidents of the national and the New England Young Republican organizations will be introduced by the comittee in charge which is made up of 18-to-26-year-old adherents of the G. O. P.



In every family clothes budget the item of shoes looms large, and the emphasis upon shoes in the social scheme is still another factor in the importance of footwear.

When buying shoes one looks for style, fit, and service. Better shoe manufacturers build these qualities into their product.

Among the many makes of shoes advertised in The Christian Science Monitor you may find those that best meet your individual requirements.

What's Going On in the Arts

Katherine H. Sturgis

THE Goodman-Walker Galleries are showing the latest aquarelles by Katherine H. Sturgis. The pictures by this young Cambridge artist show each season an independent progress which is admirable. There are few painters in the community who seem from their work to be as self-critical, as eager to perfect technique, as increasingly profound.

Miss Sturgis's preoccupation with water color seems a happy choice, for she understands as few do hereabouts how inherently beautiful aquarelle can be, what a medium of sensibility it is. She rarely misapplies it, giving it the burden of dusky shadow, the extra freight of elaborate detail. She retains its fine, sweeping fluxile quality, its transparency.

At Goodman-Walker's there are subjects which divide between the Gloucester seaside and inland views of Vermont in the vicinity of Westover. In general she favors pearly grayish hues and where there is color it is delicate, a tint, as it were. Some views include a considerable space which contains clusters of houses, water and stretches of country. She marks in details with a thin, linear stroke and then spreads wide, free washes where detail is not essential. Sometimes she excludes details until no more is left than the broadest indications. Lines, color, disappear and there remains a subjective allusion to nature with only a hint of mountain crests, the broadest suggestion of clumps of trees. This is not topographic landscape, this is a feeling, a reaction to the outdoors in which the artist communicates something quite personal and poetic.

These latter landscapes reduce themselves to a sort of ink wash on paper, no longer are they water color in the sense of a Sargent or Macknight. They are not comparable to work of Western tradition; they lean more to the Kano landscapes of Japan, among the most romantic of Eastern depictions of nature. Miss Sturgis has even tried to achieve the vaporous, fleecy qualities, the evasive, mobile features which make the Japanese landscape something which is felt rather than seen. Whether she has gone deliberately to Oriental origins or worked out this approach herself is not altogether important, for it is the particular freshness with which she communicates it that interests us. There is one weakness, however. When it is necessary on occasion to indicate a line, the shape of a gable say, or a tree trunk, the Oriental calligraphic turn serves more gracefully, more efficiently than the matter-of-fact line of the undisciplined Occidental hand.

Miss Sturgis has set a considerable responsibility for herself in this tendency. We are curious about her future efforts. D. A.

The Bach Cantata Club

LAST night, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, the Bach Cantata Club, Mrs. Langdon Warner, conductor, presented the "Stabat Mater" of Emanuele Astorga for four solo voices, chorus, orchestra and organ, and Max Reger's "O Haupt Voll Blut und Wunden" for solo soprano, violin, viola, chorus and organ.

The Bach Cantata Club has long been known for its painstaking performance of seldom-heard choral music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It chose wisely last night in selecting a church edifice as the setting for the pair of works presented, for it is only in such a setting that the listener may reap the entire significance of music such as this.

The legendary Baron d'Astorga was a Spanish (or Sicilian, if you will) nobleman of fine education in both academic and musical subjects. His refined taste is everywhere obvious in the "Stabat Mater," and the reflection of musical idioms concurrent with his period of composing is everywhere to be noted. Melodies flow gracefully, harmonies are polished. The orchestra last night was composed entirely of strings, a small affair, but in keeping with the somewhat miniature form of the cantata. For the most part, the work went smoothly, although at times one gained the impression of insufficient rehearsal with the soprano soloist. Gradation of tone was accomplished with apparent ease on the part of the chorus and the tone quality was very good.

The Reger work, which takes for its main theme a familiar air, might almost have belonged in the same period as that of the "Stabat Mater" except for the harmonizations, in typical Reger progression. Had Mrs. Warner taken the work at a trifle brisker tempo, the shortcomings of her chorus would not have been so apparent. An almost unlimited amount of breath is necessary for the long, sustained phrases embodied in the work, and while the club did some excellent singing, one felt that it was giving to the extreme limit, which after all does not make for a feeling of security among the listeners. The solo voice (soprano) in this work was excellent and the choral climax was reached with an unexpectedly large crescendo, full voice and rich. Inasmuch as no individual names appeared on the program (even Mrs. Warner's was omitted) one may not give specific credit to the soloists. The rather small audience gave the music the quietly serious attention which it merited.

G. M. S.

"Invitation to a Waltz"

INTEREST in the new program at the Fine Arts Theater, which was introduced last evening, is divided between a musical romance based on an episode in the life of Carl Maria von Weber, called "Invitation to a Dance," and a local amateur film called "Four Neighbors," depicting the work of the Judge Baker Guidance Center.

Further musical attractiveness is added to the bill by the inclusion of a short subject showing the Paris Conservatory Orchestra under Philippe Gaubert performing the Berlioz "Carneval Romain" Overture and a recording of Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" by Yehudi Menuhin and the Paris Symphony Orchestra.

The German picture is concerned with a romantic incident in Weber's life, his love affair with Caroline Brandt. It is an excellent example of its type, with very good acting and a superior musical recording. There is also some interesting cinematic work, especially a sequence showing guests waltzing their way from one party to another. The comedy is amusing too.

"Four Neighbors" has the topical interest of enlisting various socially prominent persons in its cast and the broader interest of the social work done by physicians and psychiatrists in aid of maladjusted children.

Maid of Orleans

By Vandamm

Katharine Cornell
Who Will Bring Her Production of Shaw's "Saint Joan" to the Boston Opera House for the Week of May 25

New Boom Near, Plumbers Hear

By the Associated Press

Bridgeport, Conn., May 14

ROBERT PFLUG-FELDER of Philadelphia, a director of the National Association of Master Plumbers, said last night that the nation is on the threshold of the greatest period of prosperity in its history.

Speaking before more than 500 delegates to the forty-sixth annual convention of the Connecticut Masters Plumbers' Association, Mr. Pflug-Felder asserted:

"A period of prosperity always follows a depression which proves greater than the prosperity which preceded it. The next building boom will dwarf the 1923-1929 activity in every way."

N. E. Reverses Trend As Population Gain Exceeds U. S. Average

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 14—"New England generally, and the State of Connecticut in particular, should regard with much satisfaction the new figures on population released from Washington this week," Dudley Harmon, executive vice-president of the New England Council, declared in an address to the Exchange Club of Middletown here today.

"According to the official estimates of the United States Bureau of the Census," said Mr. Harmon, "the rate of increase in population in New England during the last five years was slightly higher than for the United States as a whole, while the population gain in Connecticut during the same period was nearly twice the national rate.

"This is most startling news, because of the fact that it reverses the trend of 145 years. Ever since the first census of the United States in 1790, New England has always shown a lower rate of increase in population than the country as a whole. As recently as 1930, the gain reported for New England for the preceding decade was 10.3 per cent, while the national gain was 16.1 per cent.

"Five years later, however, the contrary is true. The Census Bureau finds New England has gained four per cent in population, while the gain for the country was only 3.9 per cent. The point here is not so much the slightly larger gain for New England, but rather that for the first time since 1790 the New England gain in population equals that of the rest of the country. For Connecticut, the population gain since 1930 is placed at 6.9 per cent."

Lathrop Appointed To Vermont Post

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 14 (AP)—Dorothy M. Beck, regional director of the Resettlement Administration, announced appointment yesterday of Milo W. Lathrop of Woodbridge, Conn., as co-operative specialist of the administration for Vermont.

Mr. Lathrop, a leader in the organization of the Consumers' Club of New Haven, Conn., of which he has served as executive, has been active in organizing other co-operative groups throughout Connecticut under the co-operative distributors of New York, of which he is a member, the announcement read.

He will be field adviser in Vermont for the extending of co-operation and community service loans to farmers. Mr. Lathrop is a native of Vermont and a graduate of Middlebury College. His headquarters will be in Burlington.

Vermont Poet to Tell What Tourist Expects

ROCHESTER, Vt., May 14—Walter Hard, poet, author of "Salt of Vermont" will discuss "What the Tourist Expects of the New England Host" at the annual meeting of the Vermont Tourist Service Association, here, tomorrow.

Tourist homeowners from all parts of the state and from New Hampshire are expected to attend the meeting, which will be devoted to talks and discussions on the general theme of "Pleasing New England's Tourist Trade."

U. S. Rubber Directors Retire

NEW YORK (AP)—In a notice to the New York Stock Exchange the United States Rubber Company reports the retirement from its board of directors of Arthur W. Britton, Samuel L. Howard and William M. Stevens.

Hail Cripples Power Lines

NEWPORT, Vt., May 14 (AP)—A severe rain and hail storm crippled telephone service and put a number of electric light and power lines out of order today. A fire pumper was placed in operation to pump out flooded cellars and store basements.

Neglect and Waste Charged

(Continued from Page 9)

resentative Bigelow, could not use money already available.

At the end of March, Representative Bigelow said, Mr. Callahan was informed by Massachusetts WPA chief, Paul Edwards, that $1,300,000 was available if he would apply within a day or two. Representative Bigelow said that Mr. Callahan, despite this warning, failed to apply.

Pressed for Reasons

Representative Bigelow said that when he pressed Commissioner Callahan for reasons why the required Washington procedure was not met Commissioner Callahan claimed he was forced to spend so much time before the Ways and Means Committee that he was prevented from doing anything for the unemployed.

Representative Bigelow concluded his appearance before the Rules Committee today by saying that in his opinion sufficient evidence of inefficiency had been laid before the group to warrant the investigation. He added the observation that such a probe might serve to spur the department to more speedy action under similar circumstances in the future.

State Comptroller George E. Murphy followed Mr. Bigelow on the stand. He brought Public Works Department vouchers for repairs on cars in the western part of the State, December, 1934, to June, 1935. These disclosed that the basic wage was $1.25 an hour. This was the same amount which it was shown yesterday was paid to the Walsh Body and Equipment for its workers. However, the vouchers failed to show charges of 10 cents a mile for transportation of workers or bills for their overnight expenses, as were disclosed in the Walsh vouchers.

Langone Wanted It

Next on the stand was State Purchasing Agent George J. Cronin. He testified that Senator Joseph A. Langone had called on him in the interest of a Quincy granite concern. He said Senator Langone wanted the contract, or a good portion of it, given the firm.

Elucidating on the granite section of the charges, Representative Herter said that 200 miles of granite curbing were needed and that the Public Works Department had favored the Fletcher Company of Chelmsford, but later gave contracts for 183 miles of the granite to five other companies. These companies were given in their contracts, said Representative Herter, first claim on supplying additional granite if it were needed. The price for this additional granite was specified, he said. Despite this contract clause, Representative Herter claimed, some 60 miles of additional granite was ordered from the Fletcher concern at a price higher than was specified in the agreement with the firms that were left out in the cold.

At this point in the hearing Commissioner Callahan was called. He brought ready answers to as many questions as the committee members had time to fire at him and favorably impressed spectators with his apparent sureness and decisive manner.

Two Associates

He pointed out that the department has two associate commissioners, Frank E. Lyman and Major Richard K. Hale. Both, he said, are Republicans, but there had never been a two-to-one vote since he became Commissioner.

Going into the matter of the Eastman heat control, Commissioner Callahan said that it had been installed on trial and that the Edison Company, which supplies steam to the 100 Nashua Street building, reported it had cut heat bills more than 30 per cent. He said that competitive bids were not asked for, since it was simply a trial installation, and had been approved a year ago by the Ways and Means Committee. He expressed doubt that any other firm could install it for less and said that so far as he knew no other firm had ever spent more than 15 minutes in examination of the building.

Coakley Appears

At this point Daniel H. Coakley, member of the Governor's Council, stepped forward as a surprise witness and disclosed that his son, Timothy, was connected with the Eastman firm, and that his son had told him the device would save from 20 to 30 per cent on the Department of Public Works heat bill. Councilor Coakley said he had relayed this information to the Governor and the installation followed. Councilor Coakley said his son would receive a 15 per cent commission on the $40,000 order.

Discussing the granite contracts, Mr. Callahan said that the Fletcher company had been able to keep up with the schedule and that fact accounted for the regularity and continuance of the Fletcher deliveries. However, he said, other firms have delivered in total more than three times as much granite as the Fletcher firm.

As Mr. Callahan continued it appeared that he needed records from his department, so the hearing was continued until Monday morning.

Fin Com Charges Budget 'Juggling'

(Continued from Page 9)

will borrow money to make up the deficit. The city borrowed at the end of last year for such a purpose. Adequate funds for the welfare department must be provided. Public policy demands it.

"It is apparent now that this large decrease in the budget of the welfare department is a false decrease. The taxpayers have been misled by it into the belief that a reduction was made, when in fact the reduction is only a temporary device to fool the public."

In the matter of constables, the communication recalls that last year department heads examined by the Finance Commission admitted that not more than a half dozen of the original 50 were necessary.

To the 1934 spending rate of approximately $80,000 per year for constables, the Mayor has added approximately $45,000 in 1935, over the continued protest of the Finance Commission and of certain members of the City Council and now the total for constables which was approximately $80,000 in 1934 has become approximately $140,000.

Questions Representatives Would Like Answered

Questions about the Department of Public Works which Representatives Herter and Bigelow would like answered:

Walsh Body & Equipment Co.

1. Why is this firm given a monopoly to repair Public Works cars, trucks, and snow equipment?
2. Why was this done without the knowledge of the Department of Administration and Finance?
3. Why did the work cost $120,522.01 for six months?
4. Why were labor rates of $1.25 per hour charged and paid for all kinds of skilled and unskilled work without separate vouchers, all done in the state garage?
5. Why were mechanics paid 10 cents per mile travel expense besides room, board, and $1.25 per hour when sent around the State?
6. Why were purchases made and paid for without the O. K. of the purchasing agent?
7. Why was $75 per box paid to this concern for 550 tool boxes without the knowledge of the purchasing agent and without bids?
8. Why was nearly $6 apiece paid to this concern for 1300 wooden horses without bids?
9. Why did truck S583, purchased Nov. 1930, cost $2769.31 to repair ($1234.79 for labor—$1534.52 for material) in 1935?
10. Why did repairs on 31 trucks cost more than $1500 apiece during 1935?
11. Why was it necessary to spend more than $200 apiece for repairs to 23 pleasure cars?
12. Why did the Commissioner's Nash sedan, purchased, February, 1934 require repairs worth $818.57 in 1935, while Mr. McAvoy's Nash sedan, purchased in April, 1931, required only $30.07 worth?
13. Why did one Ford coach (S61) purchased in March, 1931, average only 12.3 miles per gallon in 1935 (13,189 miles, 1082 gallons) while another (S90) of the same make and model, purchased at the same time, averaged 25.9 miles per gallon (13,142miles, 508 gallons)?
14. Why did a Ford sedan (S63) purchased in November, 1933 for $557.46, cost $506.95 for repairs (labor and materials) in 1935?
15. Why did five Ford coaches (S305, S357, S363, S455, S865) purchased in August, 1935, average 6.41 miles per gallon while three others (S260, S351, S364) of the same make and model purchased in the same month averaged 21.1 miles per gallon?
16. Why did 1349 gallons of gasoline for a Ford dump truck in 1935 (S131) cost $147.12 (10.9c per gal.) while 1346 gallons for another truck of the same make and model cost $229.22 (17.0c per gal)?
17. Why did 1024 gallons of gasoline for Ford coach in 1935 (S360) cost $152.60 (14.9c per gal) while the same quantity of gasoline for another car of the same make and model (S563) cost $181.03 (17.7c per gal.)?
18. Why did gasoline for Ford coach (S766) cost an average of 11.2c per gallon while gasoline for another Ford coach (S801) cost an average of 18.0c per gallon?
19. Why did gasoline for S17 (Buick sedan) cost 9.96c per gallon (952 gal., $94.97) while for S12 (Chrysler coupe) it cost 18.0c per gallon (474 gal. $85.42)?
20. Why were the voucher forms changed on this work in January and purchasing thereafter done by the purchasing agent?

Granite Curbing

1. Why did the Department of Public Works want the entire contract for 200 miles of granite to go to one contractor, Fletcher of Chelmsford?
2. Why did the purchasing agent allow bids on all or any part of the amount?
3. Why, after the awards were made to five contractors, did the department urge that Fletcher still be given the entire amount?
4. Why, in view of the fact that each of the four (one could not get a bond) successful bidders agreed to supply 50 per cent more than asked for at the same price, were new bids on 60 additional miles asked for?
5. Why did Fletcher receive the award of all 60 miles when the other concerns on the original contract would have supplied the requisite amount cheaper?
6. Why are deliveries from the other concerns, which they are ready to make, often not called for, whereas Fletcher, who bid much later, is delivering regularly.

Paving Materials

1. Why are specifications on state contracts so drawn as to preclude proper competitive bidding for paving materials, as publicly stated by Federal Engineer Keene of the Bureau of Public Roads?
2. Why does the Department of Public Works specify Type E mixes (patented or proprietary mixes) for which there are no open specifications for all sidewalk work and some Chapter 90 road work?
3. Why has the number of approved manufacturers of Type E mixes increased so in the last year?
4. Why is the price on all these proprietary or patented mixes always the same whether in 40 ton or 5000-ton lots—$6 per ton at plant or $6.65 per ton delivered within the Metropolitan area?
5. Has a huge combination in restraint of trade developed and is the Public Works Department a party of it?
6. Why has the Attorney General taken no action under Chapter 93, Sections 2 and 3 of General Laws?
7. Are all these patented or proprietary mixes equally good?
8. Have they all been tested? When? Where?
9. Should the Commonwealth consider setting up its own asphalt mixing plant as have Worcester and Springfield?
10. Who are the people who have recently come into the business and who is the "master mind" who fixes the prices and allocates the bids?

Eastman Heat Control

1. Why did the Governor ask for an item of $40,000 for the purchase of these control installations in last year's supplementary budget.
2. Why were these controls placed in the Public Works Buildings without competitive bidding?
3. Why was a rival concern, which at the request of department heads had made a survey of state buildings, not allowed to bid?
4. Why did the State pay two to three times as much for the installation of these controls as do private buildings for the same installation?
5. Why did Registrar Goodwin complain that the Public Works Building was so cold?
6. Why did the State pay at least four times as much for these controls as similar and probably better ones could have been installed for by a rival concern, as was done in the Metropolitan District Building?
7. Who besides the Governor was interested in this extravagant waste of state's funds?
8. Why on Commonwealth Pier was the control installed and paid for, although found useless and discarded?

Sta-tite

1. Why did the Department of Public Works suddenly requisition 12,500 pounds of a patented material for road joints which had never before been used or tested by the State?
2. Why was a price of 40 cents a pound specified?
3. Who is the Massachusetts agent for this product?
4. How does the unit cost of Sta-tite compare with the cost of material now or previously used for similar purposes?

Federal Aid

1. Why was no application made for Federal aid in the construction of temporary bridges to replace those lost during the flood?
2. Why was not free and open bidding permitted when the decision was made to build temporary bridges?
3. Why were not specific applications made for Federal WPA funds prior to April 24 as part of the flood repair program instead of a blanket application not in proper form?
4. Why has the State delayed so long in making use of Federal funds available under the Hayden-Cartwright law?
5. Why has the State delayed so long in making use of the Federal Works Program Fund administered by the Federal Bureau of Public Roads?
6. Why are State applications for WPA funds for flood damage repair limited to date to $603,459?

Roosevelt Lauded By Democrats At Vermont Meeting

BARRE, Vt., May 14 (AP)—James A. Leamy, keynote speaker, told the Vermont State Democratic Convention here today, President Roosevelt was being maligned "by the disappointed Democrats and recalcitrant Republicans of the Liberty League, who have united under the dollar-packed banner of the du Ponts."

The convention will elect a slate of delegates to the national convention and draw up resolutions.

Entitled to six convention votes, Vermont Democrats probably will send 10 delegates, two with a full vote each and eight with a half vote each.

Mr. Leamy, a former candidate for Governor, preceded Postmaster General James A. Farley, national committee chairman, making his second visit to Vermont in recent years.

Asserting the Roosevelt Administration needed no defense, Mr. Leamy said, "When Mr. Roosevelt took office, he inherited from the Republican administration an industrial situation which was in a state of universal collapse.

"Mr. Roosevelt's opponents and others who use politics for their own selfish purposes, find much glee in the fact that there are still 9,000,000 unemployed in the nation.

"They forget," he continued, "that it took the three Administrations preceding Mr. Roosevelt, just 12 years, to get 14,000,000 men off the payrolls of the nation. The intensive drive of the past three years has been directed to the revival of industry, finance and the employment of people, and 30 per cent of those 14,000,000 have gone back to work."

Five hundred thousand more, Mr. Leamy said, had been taken from idleness and placed in civilian conservation camps.

The nation would adopt Mr. Roosevelt again, Mr. Leamy concluded, "because he believes that one of the duties of a social order is to supply those who live under it with the necessities of existence, to provide work for those who are strong and willing, to rob old age of its terrors and involuntary unemployment of its despairs."

The probable slate:

Frank H. Duffy, of Rutland County, one vote; P. E. Sullivan, Franklin County, one vote; Miss Ann Powers, Bennington County; Cleon Perkins, Rutland County; John Pichet, Chittenden County; Carroll Foss, Essex County; P. J. Grace and W. J. Brown, both of Washington County, all with one-half vote each.

Wallace Accepts Bid To Speak at Amherst

AMHERST, Mass., May 14—Acceptance by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, of an invitation to speak at the ninth annual New England Institute of Co-operation, to be held at Massachusetts State College June 9-11, was received today by George W. Westcott, extension economist and a member of the committee on program arrangements.

Mexico Guards Trains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—At the request of the National Railways, the War Department has increased the strength of military escorts on passenger trains and of soldiers patroling the rights of way. This has been instigated more as a protective measure than in the fear of any actual danger. Military zone commanders have been ordered to use special precautions to protect the railway lines, particularly those between the capital, Vera Cruz and Guadalajara.

Congress Gets New Plans To Revive Quoddy

(Continued from Page 9)

unfavorably unless they decided that Passamaquoddy could be completed for less than $42,000,000, and the Florida canal for $150,000,000 or less.

Specific questions on Passamaquoddy which they would be required to decide would be:

Feasibility from the engineering standpoint.

Economic justification, with an eye on developing need of electric power in eastern Maine.

Usefulness, as an experiment in harnessing tidal power.

Florida Questions

The Florida Board of Review would be asked to determine the project's engineering and economic feasibility, and in particular whether the canal would interfere with the ground water level of lower Florida which some have charged would be lowered, so as to turn the area into a "desert."

Members of the respective boards would be paid $50 a day, plus traveling expenses and all technical and clerical help needed, besides having access to all previous studies. By still another qualification, the President would have authority, in the event of a favorable report by the boards, to appropriate only $10,000,000 for the canal and $9,000,000 for Passamaquoddy out of available relief money in the current year.

Vandenberg Protests

The Robinson resolution was prepared after a White House conference yesterday of Senator Fletcher, Vice-President Garner and Senator Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire. Senator Vandenberg was quick to put out a protest, charging that a "three-shell game" was in prospect with the three-man board of review.

"The resolution confesses the Administration does not dare to meet the naked issue again on the floor of the Senate," he said, "because they know the Senate would not stultify itself by changing the decision by which it has twice rejected the Florida Canal, so they have devised this adroit scheme for clothing the President with indirect back door authority to persist in these economically indefensible mistakes."

Obstacles Ahead

Though the proposal in its new form may get through it still has plenty of obstacles ahead. It is recalled that the Administration's original Passamaquoddy and Florida Canal plan was defeated both in the House subcommittee, the House appropriations committee and the House itself, and the Florida proposal had a similar adverse record all through the Senate, after Passamaquoddy had been withdrawn.

If the new review boards make their report by June 20 they must work rapidly, it is pointed out, since that is only a month ahead.

Fechner Lauds CCC For Forestry Work In New Hampshire

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, reported yesterday that work of the CCC had made New Hampshire federal and state forests, as well as private timberlands, better protected than ever before from fire, destructive insects and tree diseases.

"Across the central part of New Hampshire," Mr. Fechner said in a statement, "stretches the White Mountain National Forest, important because of its stands of merchantable timber, future timber growing potentialities and resultant economic value to New Hampshire communities.

"To aid in the prevention and suppression of forest fires, the CCC in New Hampshire has completed 170 miles of truck trails, constructed 588 miles of foot trails and built 159 foot bridges. One hundred and forty-five waterholes have been developed for emergency use in fighting forest fires.

"A vigorous campaign has been waged by the CCC against such tree-killing insects and diseases as the gypsy moth and white pine blister rust.

"Forest stand improvement work has been carried on throughout an area of 51,467 acres, while close to 5,000,000 tree seedlings have been planted on national and state forest lands."

Big Fish Hatchery In Maine Expanding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW GLOUCESTER, Maine, May 14—Construction work on Maine's great fish-rearing project, located here, has reached the stage where it now provides growing pools for more than half a million trout and salmon and, by mid-simmer, will have a rearing capacity of 1,500,000 fish.

With the clear, cold water running through 22 pools, each 240 feet long by 30 feet wide, and containing 65,000 fish, Maine will take first place in the number of trout reared to legal brook length and salmon raised to self-sustaining size. And Maine fishermen will enjoy the finest trout and salmon in the country.

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New Type of Racing Craft to Enter Bermuda Classic in June

Boston yacht expert designs boat on semi-cutter lines from lessons learned by yacht Yankee in her races in English waters during the last summer.

Molding the lessons of the races in English waters of the Class J yacht Yankee last summer, into a brand new semicutter type of cruising and racing boat, Frank C. Paine, Boston yacht expert, designed a one-class craft with new features in rig and fittings. Four of this type boat are nearing completion at Lawley's Yard, Neponset.

The Yankee crossed the Atlantic for a summer's races as a gesture of good fellowship to the English yachtsmen who for years have made that voyage to race for the America cup. In many a thrilling contest abroad, Frank Paine had the helm and he came back last fall with well defined ideas on design and construction. After a winter's work, the design was completed, and the first of the boats, now nearly ready for bending canvas, is for him, a distinct innovation in yachting.

Initial Tryout

Within a week this craft is expected to spread her white wings in the initial tryout preparatory to entering the Bermuda classic, a race from Newport, R. I., to Bermuda, starting June 22. Second of the one-design class to be built is for Malcolm C. Greenough, vice-commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club. The third is for Henry Sears of Beacon Street, Boston, also a member of the Eastern, who is to enter his new boat in the same race. Last of the four is for Deering Howe and Garrett Winstead, New York yachtsmen.

The new boats modify the cutter class by having all rig inboard and discarded a bowsprit. They represent a distinct departure from usual custom in that the propeller is abaft the rudder, the tail shaft running through a yoke worked in the rudder stock. The change is calculated to eliminate all "drag," increase the speed and efficiency of handling, permit sailing equally well on either tack. They are designed especially for offshore cruising and racing and for such events as the Bermuda race, the port-to-port runs on the New York Yacht Club cruise and similar contests.

Length of 50.6 Feet

Built under inspection of the American Bureau of Shipping to Lloyd's yacht rules, the new craft have a length over all of 50.6 feet, length on the water line of 36 feet, beam of 11.8 feet and draft of 7.3 feet. High speed engines developing 45 horsepower are provided for use when canvas is not spread for racing. Hollow spars of lofty rig are to support 1165 square feet of sail.

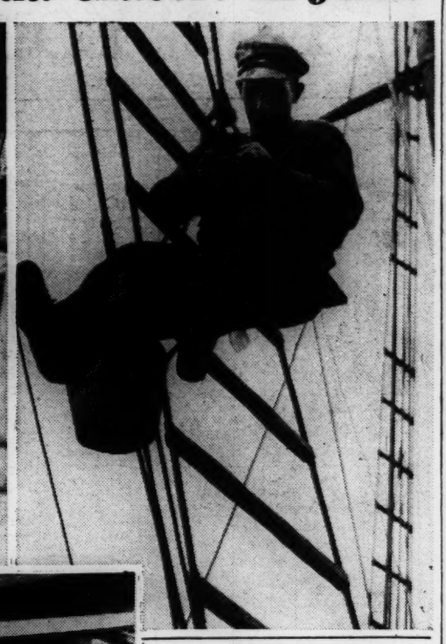
But the one-design class is only part of the beehive-like activity at the shipyard on the banks of the Neponset. The Yankee, just back from England, is being prepared for the stepping of her new steel mast to replace the one lost in races abroad last summer. The new mast is to tower 165.6 feet above the keel, with diameter of 18 inches at the base. Made of a different steel than the old one, the new hollow spar will be welded into one solid piece rather than have joints.

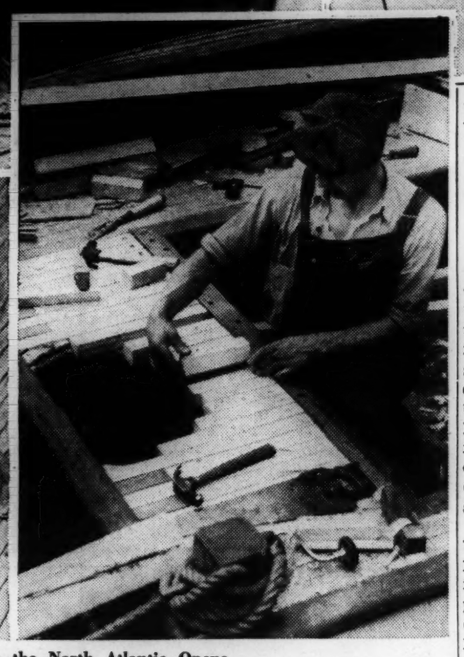
Overhauling Craft

Men are overhauling another craft just back from foreign shores. P. S. Sprague's 72-foot Boston schooner Lion's Whelp is in from the West Indies where she gave a good account of herself in weathering a hurricane.

New rig is being fitted on Cummings Catherwood's 73-foot ketch Valkyrie, in preparation for the Bermuda race. Another 73-footer recently sold to Julian Armstrong of Chicago, the Isabel, is having a new Diesel engine installed and will be renamed Lively Lady. Another aspirant for the Bermuda contest is the Meridian, 72-foot schooner built for Milton Knight of Toledo, Ohio, and now nearing completion. Also seeking honor in the Bermuda contest is Grenadier, now practically ready for sea.

W. S. Easton's 115-foot steel yacht Taorminia and Edsel B. Ford's 88-foot Acadia keep a crew busy on finishing touches. Half a dozen other pleasure boats as well as two ice-breaking type of Coast Guard vessels provide ample evidence of the pace set by the full swing of the yachting season.





By a Staff Photographer

The Yachting Season in the North Atlantic Opens

Upper Left—First of New Cutter Type of Yacht Designed for Ocean Racing. One of Four Boats Building at Lawley's Yard, Neponset, From Trestleboard of Frank C. Paine, Boston Yachting Expert, Designed From Experience. Upper Right—In the Bos'n's Chair. Lashing Ratlines to the Shrouds That Agile Deckhands May Get Quickly and Safely Into the Rigging. Lower Left—Calking the Deck. Oakum and Tar Make Seams Tight for Yachts That Dip Their Lee Rail Under Water Under Pressure of a Heavy Load of Canvas. Lower Right—Fitting Deck Planks Before Stepping the Mast. Craftsmen Pushing Yacht Toward Completion in Time for a Busy Racing Season

Truckmen Protest New Railroad Bill

Irate truck owners, members of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, Inc., will leave for Washington on a special train, Sunday evening, to carry the heat of their annoyance over the Pettengill railroad bill to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which is now hearing it. The section of the bill which frightens truckmen is the provision to remove "the long-and-short-haul" clause, which would allow railroads to charge lower mileage rates for long-distance than for short-distance freighting, a privilege which they have been forbidden for 26 years.

According to E. C. Benway, manager of the Motor Truck Club, enactment of the Pettengill bill will ruin not only the trucking industry, but will adversely affect the revenue of the railroads, even though the latter are in favor of the legislation. Mr. Benway points out that the Interstate Commerce Commission has already turned down a plea by railroad interests which would abrogate the "long-and-short-haul" clause.

Great fear of the truckmen is that the railroads would be able to lower their rates sufficiently to eliminate competition, in other words, eliminate the trucks. Mr. Benway warned that having done this, the rails would then restore higher rates to recoup their temporary losses. The Interstate Commerce Commission could do nothing about this, he declared, because Congress would have gone over the heads of the Commission in explicitly allowing the rails to alter their rates.

Said Mr. Benway:

"The truck operators in urging defeat of this bill are not only helping their own industry, but are helping the shippers from returning to a possible railroad monopoly."

Page WPA Workers For 'Comfort Spade'

By the Associated Press

Springfield, Mass., May 14

ANNOUNCEMENT of the invention of a "comfort shovel," which the inventor proposes be sold to politicians to be delivered free to constituents, was made today by C. H. Martin of West Springfield.

Midway between the top of the handle and the spade the shovel has a seat so the worker may sit down and rest more comfortably than by leaning on the handle. However, should the shoveler prefer to stand, the top of the handle has a saddle upon which he may rest his arm.

The handle is long enough so that the shoveler need not lean over while resting on it, thus eliminating the danger of slipping off should he fall asleep, Mr. Martin said.

Orchestra to Give 100th Concert At Museum on Sunday

Next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra will give the 100th concert played in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts since the inception of the Federal Music Project, in 1934.

The group of 60 players will be seated on the terrace in the garden. Chairs for the audience will be placed on each side of the orchestra and on the stone walks around the fountain. The orchestra, with Ernst Hoffman conducting, will play:

Haydn—Symphony No. 97 in C major.

Schubert—Minuet for eight woodwinds.

Wagner—Overture to the Flying Dutchman; Introduction to Third Act and Sailors' Chorus from the Flying Dutchman.

A male choir will sing the Sailors' Chorus of "The Flying Dutchman."

Maine Prepares to Pay Aged Pensions Next Week

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 14 (AP)—Maine will begin making old-age pension payments under the national social security plan next week, George W. Leadbetter, health and welfare commissioner, said today.

The State will pay up to $15 a month—to be matched by federal funds—to needy persons 65 years old, or older. Mr. Leadbetter said only a few of the many applications on hand would be approved by next week.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Radio Guild Drama: "Boys Will Be Boys"	Madge Marley, songs; Jerry Sears and his orchestra	Bees-Pittsburgh game	Recordings and reports
5:15 "The Singing Lady": sketch	"Foreign Trade Week"	Clyde Barrie, baritone; concert orchestra	Recordings and reports
5:30 Little Orphan Annie: sketch	"Checkerboard": variety	Dick Tracy: detective sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45			
6:00 News; Journal; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Benay Venuta, songs
6:15 Captain Tim's Story	"Terry and Ted": sketch	"News of Youth"	"Musicalities": variety
6:30 News; music; sport briefs	Music; soloist; speaker	Sport reports	Rendezvous: interview
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's sport review	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Studio reports; soloist
7:00 "Easy Aces": comedy sketch	'Amos 'n' Andy"	Rubinoff; Jan Peerce	Yankee News Service
7:15 N. E. Council speaker	Edwin C. Hill, news	Soloists: Block's Orchestra	"Irish Echoes": soloists and instrumentalists
7:30 "Lum and Abner": sketch	Soloists: popular orchestra	Kate Smith; orchestra	
7:45 Jack Randolph's Orchestra	Revue: recording	Boake Carter, news comment	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra
8:00 Pittsburgh Symphony Orch.;	Rudy Vallee's Orchestra;	Air Show: Alexander Gray;	"Dude Ranch Nights"
9.15 Queena Mario, soprano	Franz Wagner; Judith Anderson;	Charles Hanson Towne; or-	Organ recital
8:30 Address, Senator William E.	Natalie Bodanskaya;	Address, "A Republican Pro-	Little Symphony Orchestra;
8:45 Borah of Idaho	Tom Howard; comedy team	gram," Herbert Hoover	Ernest DeWald, baritone
9:00 Death Valley Days: western	Lanny Ross Presents Show	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe;	Modern Ensemble
9:15 dramatic sketch; soloist	Boat; Captain Henry; so-	Casa Loma Orch.; soloist	"Melody Treasure Hunt": so-
9:30 America's Town Meeting: 'In-	lists; Westerners; blackface	"Colenel Stoopnagle and	loists; orchestra
9:45 ternational Peace Plans';	skits; orchestra	Budd": comedy; music	Network speaker
10:00 Nicholas Roosevelt; Norman	Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dor-	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers:	Yankee News Service
10:15 Thomas, Sen. Pope; others	sey's Orchestra; Bob Burns;	soloists and specialties	Hudson-DeLange Orchestra
10:30 Roy Shields and his orches-	Mayor Tom English of Van	Dramatizations of the news	Address, Senator Lester J.
10:45 tra; soloists	Buren, Arkansas	Sport commentator	Dickinson, Iowa
11:00 Reports; news; Joe Rines and	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Clyde Trask's Orchestra
11:15 his dance orchestra	Sports Review; Musical Turns	Meyer Davis's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:30 Charles Dornberger's Orch.	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Memphis Cotton Carnival:	Griff Williams's Orchestra
11:45 Charles Dornberger's Orch.	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	speakers; music	Griff Williams's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia": fan mail drama.

11:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Pirates of Penzance," NBC Light Opera Company.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Nations Capital": tour of Capitol.

11:30 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music program.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: conservation program.

2:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "The Magic of Speech."

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.

3:15 WNAC, Boston Bees-St. Louis baseball game.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Congress Speaks": talks from Washington; band music.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Beatrice Lillie; Walter Woolf King; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Drowsy Rhythm": Eva Taylor; Clarence Williams.

8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties": Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Waltz Time": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Third International Philatelic banquet addresses; Amelia Earhart Putnam; Sir John Wilson; Laurence Mason.

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel": sketch with screen stars; Jean Dickenson; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Richard Himber's Orchestra; Ruth Etting.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, Connecticut State Democratic Committee.

10:15 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Cesare Sodero Presents: soloist; choral ensemble; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Marion Talley, soprano; Josef Koestner's Orchestra.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Address, "Ideals and the New Deal," Robert F. Taft, convention of Associated New York Young Republican Clubs.

Autos Are Sought For Child Outing

A call for more automobiles in which to transport thousands of underprivileged children of Greater Boston to their annual outing at Wrentham, June 11, has been made by Albert C. Rau, vice-president and general manager of the Campbell-Fairbanks Expositions. Any one who can furnish one is asked to communicate with Mr. Rau in the Park Square Building.

This annual affair was inaugurated many years ago by the late Chester I. Campbell, who personally conducted the children in playtime games, amusements of all sorts and entertainment of a wholesome sort. At Wrentham this year, besides playing their own games, the children will be served with lunches, ice cream and candy, and will also be given tickets insuring them of rides on the various riding devices in the amusement park.

Bay State Forestry Office to Be Moved

AMHERST, Mass., May 14 (AP)—The regional inspector's office of the United States Forestry Service will be moved to Washington from Massachusetts State College within a few weeks, forestry officials announced today.

Crosby H. Hoar, in charge of the office established here in January, 1934, in conjunction with CCC state forest camps, said one inspector each would be assigned to Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and one for Vermont. New Hampshire and Maine after the office was removed.

Maine Potato Tags Are Found Illegal

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 14 (AP)—Inspection of 26,000 carloads of potatoes has shown the State Agriculture Department that branding tags used by shippers are not uniform and "in many cases illegal as to wording and color."

E. L. Newdick, chief of the Division of Plant Industry, and C. M. White, chief of the Division of Markets, said "violations have been passed over this year but will not be next year."

"There has been no difficulty where the state blue tag is concerned," they said, "but in an attempt to sell U. S. No. 1, size B, from certified seed many misdemeanors have occurred."

Chamber Elects Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 14—Edward I. Stoughton, president of the Wico Electric Company, West Springfield, was elected president of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce by vote of the directors. James A. Williams, district manager of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Alexander G. Medlicott, branch manager of the Packard Motor Car Company, were elected vice-presidents.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Georgic	May 16	Southampton	May 24	May 15, 8:00 pm	May 16, 7:30 am
Europa	May 19	Cherbourg	May 25	May 19, 1:00 pm	May 19, 7:00 pm
Manhattan	May 20	Plymouth	May 26	May 19, 8:00 pm	May 20, 7:30 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
*Manulani	San Francisco	May 20	May 15, 4:00 pm	May 15, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	May 26	May 21, 4:00 pm	May 21, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	May 28	May 23, 4:00 pm	May 23, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle	May 23	May 18, 4:00 pm	May 18, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	May 24	May 19, 4:00 pm	May 19, 7:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

Communists Seen Behind Move For Rhode Island Labor Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14—Continued activities of those sponsoring a third political party to represent labor, and a reputed strange shift in the attitude of Communists toward the United Textile Workers Union absorbed the attention of high labor leaders here today. Some of them linked the third party activity with the Communist change of heart, and it became known that the executive council of the Rhode Island branch of the American Federation of Labor is considering issuance of a public rebuke to those fostering the third party.

This rebuke will charge, it was reported, that the third party is being abetted by Communists.

Third Party Meeting

Climax of the situation which has been gathering steam for several months is expected tonight following a meeting of third-party enthusiasts. This meeting was called, it is reported, by a group of union leaders closely identified with Francis J. Gorman, one of the vice-presidents of the United Textile Workers Union; but it was called without authority of the A. F. of L. chieftains, and these latter are aroused concerning it.

They have designated three state branch A. F. of L. vice-presidents to attend tonight's meeting and report back what is said. The A. F. of L. leaders are especially concerned over circulars issued to urge attendance at tonight's meeting.

A. F. of L. Delayed Action

The circulars, A. F. of L. leaders say, indicate that the meeting tonight had the endorsement of the state branch and was in accordance with the mandates of the recent convention. This, the executive board officers say, is a deliberate attempt to mislead. They said that a delegation from these so-called "progressives" attended the last meeting of the executive council and attempted to have the A. F. of L. endorse the gathering, but the matter was tabled until the June meeting of the vice-presidents.

The circulars, which were received but a short time after William L. Connolly, state president of the A. F. of L., speaking over Station WEAN from the office of Governor Theodore Francis Green, had lauded the Democratic Administration for making possible the greatest amount of labor legislation in the history of the State, claimed that labor's gains was due directly to the movement for a Labor Party.

This statement is not going so well with the special legislative committee of the union that attended every Legislature session and conducted an extensive lobby.

Meetings Scheduled

The mass meeting scheduled for tonight is the first of a series scheduled to be held during the summer months. Several club meetings are being held weekly and the principle speakers are said to be persons prominently identified with the Communist Party and two are ousted organizers of the Socialist Party. This information has been given to the A. F. of L. council.

The call for tonight's meeting are signed by Robert Hill, an officer of the Carpenters' Union and Mary Taccone, a United Textile Worker of America leader.

Officers of the State Branch are known also to be giving serious consideration to circulars being distributed in near-by textile centers signed by the Communist Party. These circulars urge the mill workers to become affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America and "become solid in an industrial union and strong in a Farmer-Labor Party."

The circular calls attention to the branches of the party in Lawrence, Boston, Providence and other centers.

These same labor leaders say that they remember that it was but a few months ago that these same Communist printing machines were spreading propaganda against the United Textile Workers of America and its officers, and now they are at a loss to explain the change in attitude unless it is in the interest of the formation of a Labor Party.

Long Idle Mill Soon To Resume Work As Auto Carpet Factory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTLAND, Maine, May 14—After lying idle for 10 years the woolen mill here will resume operations as soon as machinery can be installed for the manufacture of automobile carpets. The Ohio Carpet Company of West Warren, Mass., under contract with the General Motors Company, has leased the mill for 10 years. The West Warren plant of this company was badly damaged during the spring floods and later suffertd loss from fire.

Four years ago the American Woolen Company dismantled the Hartland mill and offered the building for sale at a low price. Fifty public spirited citizens formed a corporation known as the Hartland Mills, Inc. and purchased the property, holding it for future use.

Pay will begin for some 200 workmen as soon as machinery is set up. A few keymen will be brought from West Warren.

Famed U. S. Fliers To Attend Airport Ceremony in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14—Rhode Island's state airport will be rededicated during a two-day pageant, May 30 and 31, at which noted airmen from various parts of the country will take part.

Daniel J. Kiely, chief of the State Airports Division, has announced that Frank M. Hawks, Howard Hughes, Harold I. June, Col. Roscoe E. Turner, Lieut. Alford J. Williams, Hugh Herndon Jr. and other fliers of national fame will be on hand to take part in the celebration.

Service to Resume

The pageant officially will reopen the state airport in its new dress, with its concrete runways, new drainage system and elaborate system of beacons. On May 30 also passenger and mail service between Providence and New York by air will be resumed.

Army and navy air squadrons from southern fields will take part in the airshow, part of the pageant, Governor Green has been assured. An effort is being made to supplement the military air display with planes from the Massachusetts and Connecticut National Guard units.

Aircraft on Display

During the next two weeks a variety of types of aircraft will be brought to Providence for display during the pageant. All modern types of transports are expected to be on view including the Curtis Condors, Lockheeds, Boeings and Douglases. Autogiros and at least one of the "foolproof planes" being tested by the Department of Commerce at Washington also are expected to be shown.

Scores of private fliers from all parts of the East have been invited to attend.

Scholastic Honors For Business Woman

Boston's flour trade has claimed the honor of having in its ranks a woman who has scored outstanding achievement in the field of education, in Boston University.

Miss Evelyn O'Brien, who can sell flour with the best salesmen and is an officer of the James H. Knowles & Son Company of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange building, has been recognized as senior woman in collegiate rank in the College of Business Administration of Boston University.

The Epsilon Eta Phi sorority has just presented Miss O'Brien with the ring awarded for outstanding excellence in scholastic work.

Providence Police Ban All Gambling Devices in Stores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14—Hundreds of storekeepers in Providence today received a police ultimatum to rid their premises of all forms of gaming machines by next Monday.

The order came as a result of complaints recently that players were losing their wages and that school children were wasting away their school lunch money at the devices set up in variety and candy shops throughout the city.

Police have visited all establishments on their beats and notified the proprietors that the presence of the machines will not be tolerated after Sunday. The city bureau of police and fire issued the edict, and the superintendent of police, Miles A. Glidden, forwarded the orders to all precinct commanders.

"Just what action we are going to take I am not willing to say," Mr. Glidden said, "but at least we will have a showdown on the whole business."

"We have had any number of complaints about the machines. We have had wives complaining that their husbands were gambling away their money, and complaints from fathers that their sons were losing their week's pay playing the machines.

"It was found that the devices had been placed in stores near schools and that children were spending their money, probably lunch money, gambling. We took those machines out right away and others probably will follow."

The only machines that will be tolerated after Sunday, the superintendent said, are those that vend confections or food.

British Officers To Dine in Boston

The British Officers Club will celebrate Empire Day Friday, May 22, at 7 p. m. at the Hotel Lenox in Boston.

This organization is comprised of ex-British officers, most of whom saw service in the World War. The membership comprises men who have been officers in the British navy, air force, artillery, lancers, machine-gun corps, and attaches of the British consulate service. Some members come from Canada, and some from as far as Australia.

The club extends an invitation to those who have been officers in any branch of the British military service, to participate in the dinner.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

On Being an Electrical Engineer

THIS morning I took my walk in the Park. I went as usual by way of the Round Pond, and at an hour when ordinary folk in London are not yet about, when the path which skirts the Pond is occupied only by a sleepy swan or two and a few stray ducks, or a flight of seagulls paddling along the shallow edge until my approach sends them in a white cloud over the water.

But this morning there was something unusual about the Pond. My eye was caught first by something on the far side of it that looked like a red dot, and, coming round beside it, I discovered a small figure, clad in a red woolen cap and a red muffler, which squatted upon the Pond's edge behind the sails of a toy yacht, thrusting the little vessel out upon the water, measuring with anxiety the bend of the rudder, watching the curve and the heave over of the sail, meeting the return to shore with the skill of an experienced mariner.

I stood for a few moments watching. Then, with undue familiarity, I started a conversation.

"Hulloa, Tommy," I said brightly. "Got a new boat?"

There was a pause while the vessel started out upon a fresh voyage. Then said the owner of the red cap, "The boat's not new. It was a Christmas present. And my name's not Tommy, it's Ann."

Girl Mechanics

Afterward, as I walked away along the path, I wondered why I had been surprised. The sight of a child sailing a boat had not been surprising. But it seemed odd that it should have been Ann, and not Tommy, odd that a little girl should have escaped to sail a boat in the early morning. And odd that I should have thought it odd.

The fact of the matter is that, somehow or other, we have acquired the habit of regarding all jobs which demand something of a mechanical bent as the special prerogative of boys, and are therefore mildly astonished when girls undertake to do them—which is very foolish, because there is nothing about a girl's mentality and still less about her fingers which precludes her from becoming a mechanic, and a good one.

Yet there it is. Boys, when still in the nursery, build amusing models, while girls struggle with the making of dolls' clothes. At school, boys construct intriguing pieces of furniture in cool and pleasant craft-shops, while girls mix puddings in kitchens which are neither cool nor always very pleasant.

Nobody expects the young housewife to know how to change a washer on a tap, or mend a fuse, or attend to a damaged gas pipe. She must "wait until her husband comes home" because he is a man and understands such things.

Perhaps the fact that, for the past two or three generations, mechanics have offered little beyond really heavy work has accounted for men's monopoly. Heavy lifting has not been suitable to women and they have avoided it.

But the affairs of other generations are not the affairs of this, and the girl who, in these days, has a liking for the mechanical has openings before her well worth the exploration.

If she is wise, she may turn to electrical engineering because, of all branches of engineering, this affords the most varied range of work which a young women can undertake, offering openings, as it does, which cover technical work, design, demonstration work, sales work and the like.

Opportunities in Engineering

There are openings today for women in the design of industrial motors—in the dealing, that is, with calculations and drawings required for the production of electrical machinery—and openings in connection with the drawing up of specifications and quotations for the sale and purchase of electric tools and equipment; and openings in electrical showrooms, and openings—more perhaps than has yet been fully realized—in the work of interpreting to the nontechnically minded housewives of countless small homes the labor-saving potentialities of electrical apparatus when applied to ordinary home tasks.

The girl who contemplates such work cannot begin her preparation for it too early.

There is no necessity, as there appears to be in the case of certain other professions, to wait for the moment of leaving school. While still at school the aspiring engineer can set her fingers to work in craftsmanship; she can learn the properties of metals and of other materials, and the use of tools and processes.

She can exercise her faculties of observation in regard to the means and methods of lighting, of cooking, of heating, of ventilating. She can become acquainted with the ways of the radio and of the electric machines in use for household purposes. And, above all, she can develop those powers of invention in the use of electricity which, of all attributes, will best stand her in good stead in the professional world.

Workshop Experience

Once having left school, there is little difficulty in acquiring electrical training. Today a girl, like a boy, is welcomed in the engineering departments of universities and in technical colleges.

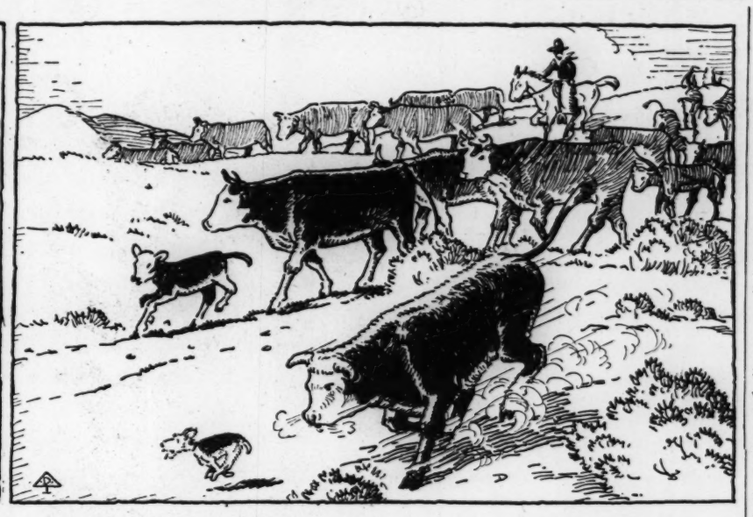
Practical workshop experience for girls is, truly, not very easily obtained, but little by little apprenticeships are being offered to young women by manufacturing firms, and for the excellent reason that manufacturers are beginning to discover that, where in the old days customers were men, and the sort of men who could be appealed to in technical terms, now their customers—or the main bulk of them—are women, who know nothing about a machine beyond the facts that it must be workable, cleanable, and capable of being packed into a small space.

Women, the modern manufacturers are beginning to realize, are doubly useful in matters of demonstration and salesmanship. Properly trained, they are as good as men in explaining a new appliance, and they are infinitely better in showing just how and why the work of a household can and should be run by machinery instead of by hand.

The girl who is capable of training herself in observation; who is sensitive to the needs and necessities of ordinary people, and alert to meet them; who is willing to give of her very best during what may seem at first to be something of an uphill struggle, has openings before her in the world of electrical engineering which promise the kind of adventure which necessarily comes in the handling of forces all ready for exploration and development.

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL

(These articles, giving helpful hints as to how girls and boys may begin to fit themselves for their future work even before they leave high school, are being published on this page on the second and fourth Thursdays each month.)



Drawn by Maurice Day for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

At Santa Fé Two Indians Stopped to Watch Bonnie Chase a Stick. Right—A Cattle Round-Up Was Exciting, but Bonnie Thought It Wise to Get Out of the Way

Bonnie Crosses a Continent

Chapter Seven

In the Indian Country

BONNIE soon had to say good-by to the friendly baby burro whom she met in New Mexico, and invited to visit her some time in Damariscotta, Maine. By the middle of November she had seen a great deal of the Sunshine State.

How she enjoyed a round-up of cattle, great herds of which roamed everywhere across the open land! When she read a sign, "Look out for the cattle," she thought there might be an opportunity to help, but she quickly discovered it was wisdom to keep away from the creatures' hoofs.

"Hm!" she murmured, "I think they can look out for themselves."

Two Indians, who were selling blankets, were delighted one day when they found Bonnie chasing a stick which Carter tossed for her in the courtyard of the tourist camp where the family had stopped for the night at a city called Santa Fé. She looked at their smiling brown faces, gay, fringed and beaded costumes, and long, straight, black hair, and felt very proud indeed to be the center of attraction. She was preparing to make an especially spectacular leap when her master's whistle announced that the family must be once more on its way.

Pattering about a Pueblo settlement in Taos, Bonnie's keen, little nose quivered with excitement, and it was not long before the smell of meat led her to where tempting slices of it hung upon a rope to dry.

Just then a little Indian girl with a basket appeared, and Bonnie ran up to her with a look of joyful anticipation. The little girl smiled, put her hand into the basket, while the happy dog skipped from side to side, and drew out—not the meat Bonnie expected, but a handful of corn.

Only for a second Bonnie showed her disappointment, for immediately she remembered her manners and rubbed her face gratefully over the child's brown hand.

(This illustrated tale of Bonnie's travels from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific is being published on this page in 10 installments, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.)

At a Pueblo Settlement in Taos, New Mexico, a Little Indian Girl Came Along Carrying a Basket

Our Mail Bag

Richmond, Va.

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl eleven years old and live in Virginia.

We have a good time in school studying about people of other countries. We have just begun to study about Holland. I saw a colored news reel of the poppy fields in Holland. It must be a very beautiful country.

I am interested in all of my school subjects and love to cook.

I would like to hear from some little girl in Holland. Lois M.

Shanghai, China

Dear Editor:

I am eleven years old and live in Shanghai, China.

About five years ago my brother had a letter in the Mail Bag and he had an answer from a boy in Guam, and when we stopped there on our trip to China from America, we visited them and had a lovely time.

We were three months coming out to China. We stopped at Cuba, Haiti, Cristobal, Panama, San Diego, San Pedro, San Francisco, Honolulu, Guam, and Manila.

China is a very interesting country and we see many queer sights here. Often we see wedding processions and the bride is carried in a gilded pagoda chair, carried by coolies.

My hobbies are designing clothes for paper dolls, the piano, reading books, collecting pictures of movie stars and movie programs.

I hope someone will write to me.

Lovingly,
Gloria Katherine F.

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.) We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Beverly E. (11) Waterville, N. Y. Would like to hear from girls in other parts of world, especially Holland. Interested in books and foreign schools.

Frances W. (11) Reading, Massachusetts. Would like to hear from girls in European countries. Interested in nature, stamps, coins, dolls, and outdoor sports.

Carol C. (12) Green, N. Y. Wishes to correspond with girls in western United States, England, France, Spain, or South Africa. Interested in drawing, swimming, camping, and collecting and exchanging stamps.

Marcia S. (13) Brookline, Massachusetts. Wishes to correspond with girls in France.

Barbara W. (13) Los Angeles, California. Interested in dramatics, music, reading swimming and other sports.

Marjorie B. (15) Pensacola, Florida. Would like to hear from girls in France, Africa, South America, India or Spain. Interested in tennis swimming, cards, and reading.

Celia I. (15) Brookline, Massachusetts. Would like to hear from girls in England. Interested in stamp collecting.

Ellen Jane T. (15), Ridgewood, New Jersey. Would like to hear from foreign countries, especially Germany, France, Africa, England, and the Islands. Interested in travel, and nature.

Ruth A. (15), West Haven, Connecticut. Is studying French and would like to correspond with a girl from France. Interested in reading and music.

Mary A. (16), St. Louis, Mo. Would like to hear from either England or Germany.

Nell W. (15), St. Louis, Mo. Interested in swimming and riding. Would like to hear from some one in Siam.

Betty N. (16), St. Louis, Mo. Interested in athletics. Would like to hear from some one in Paris.

Dolly M. (16), St. Louis, Mo. Studies French and would like to correspond with a girl in France.

Eugenia F. (17), St. Louis, Mo. Of Scottish ancestry; would like to hear from some one in Scotland.

Elma M. (16), Yorkshire, England. Interested in making scrapbooks from clippings.

Iris L. (16), Port Townsend, Washington. Would like to correspond with girls in France, Ethiopia and Greece. Interested in music and books.

Georgiana P. (16), Trenton, New Jersey. Would like to have a correspondent in Spain or South America who can write in Spanish, or an American girl living in these countries. Interested in sports, dressmaking, crocheting, reading and gardening

Virginia S. (16) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Would like to have correspondents in foreign countries.

Mary C. (17) Helensburgh, Scotland. Interested in elocution, acting, walking, swimming, and reading.

Enid H. (18) Sydney, Australia. Wishes to correspond in English with girl in any foreign country. Interested in dancing, reading, writing, swimming, and exchanging photographs.

Winnie J. (19) Leeds, England. Wishes to correspond in French, with girl in France, preferably.

Jean F. (17), Vancouver, B. C. Interested in hiking, ice skating and reading.

Hazel A. (18), Birmingham, England. Interested in reading, sketching, tennis and embroidery.

Elsie F. (19), Patchogue, New York. Would like to hear from girls all over the United States. Interested in writing, movies and collecting postcards.

Boys

John W. (11) Riverside, California.

James B. (12) Detroit, Michigan. Wishes to correspond with boys in India. Interested in baseball, stamp and coin collecting, basketball, football, golf.

Buddy S. (13) Ponca City, Oklahoma. Would like to hear from boys in foreign countries. Interested in collecting stamps and foreign coins.

Ted W. (13) Hammond, Indiana. Would like to hear from boys in Canada. Interested in stamp collecting, scientific work, and animals.

Dale J. (14) Lakota, Iowa. Interested in stamp collecting.

George B. (15) Rochester, N. Y. Would like to correspond with boys in any country in either French or English. Interested in sports, French stamps, political and world events.

Mike W. (16) Melrose Park, Illinois. Wishes to correspond with boys in Panama, Canal Zone, India or England. Interested in reading, collecting foreign coins, and topics of general interest such as sport events.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to a child whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Massachusetts. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

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Nature Magazine
Interpreter of the Great Outdoors

This article is just an example of the constant endeavor of Nature Magazine to present the interesting and unusual—yet always to present the true. Among other interesting articles in the June issue are "Abalones and Their Pearls" by La Place Bostwick, "Living Matter in the Air" by Charles Fitzhugh Talman, and "The Sea Lion Explorer" by Thurlow Reed. Nature Magazine develops and encourages a healthy and wholesome interest in the great outdoors. The whole family will enjoy and benefit by its monthly visit.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

'The Dybbuk' in America

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

LODOVICO ROCCA'S opera, "The Dybbuk," given its first performance here by the Detroit Civic Opera on May 7, has added to the modern repertory a composition of no little power and effectiveness. Rocca was practically unknown beyond the boundaries of his native country until his opera was put on the stage of La Scala in 1934, although a symphonic suite of his creation was heard in New York a matter of 10 years ago.

The play upon which the Italian composer based his work is much more familiar. Written by Scialom An-Ski—whose name was really Solomon Rapaport—"The Dybbuk" was conceived in 1913 and produced, in the Hebraic tongue, at Warsaw. Dramaturgy containing so much imaginativeness and color was bound to travel to other parts. In America it was given in New York by the Jewish Art Theater in Yiddish, but the attention of a wider public fastened itself upon "The Dybbuk" when it was set forth a decade ago in the same city at the Neighbourhood Playhouse and in an English translation.

It was not, however, from the original Hebrew or from the English version that Rocca's librettist—Renato Simoni—took his text, but from that of the Habima Theater, Moscow. He was not scrupulous about preserving An-Ski's construction, for an operatic libretto invites license, although perhaps not so much as a mation-picture scenario. The original four acts were cut down to three, a prologue was inserted and various modifications were made in characters and situations.

The word "dybbuk," it may be explained, means a demon. An-Ski's drama is concerned with Hanan, a young rabbinical student in nineteenth-century Poland, who, denied Leah, the girl he loves, goes into the great beyond and, when she is about to be married to the man of her father's choice, is reincarnated in her, his spirit possessing hers completely. This demonic possession is eventually cast out by the Tsadik and his assistants in a holy conclave, with trumpets, black candles and other exorcisms, and the finale discloses the passing of Leah to Hanan and the mingling of her astral element with his.

* * *

A subject such as this, so filled with Jewish tradition and color, might well have given pause to an Italian composer. Rocca, apparently, was not unconscious of his artistic responsibility, for he betook himself to Jerusalem and spent four years there saturating himself with the racial characteristics that would have to be at his command if "The Dybbuk" was to make its full effect.

The result is, if not a masterpiece, a work of arresting worth and skill. Rocca's score is that of a composer who has opened his ears to the things that are of modernity modern. But who never has forgotten that he belongs to the country that brought forth Puccini and "La Bohème." To that end "The Dybbuk" is blessed with melody, though not Puccian melody, and sometimes it is moving and inspired. Much of the music, of course, is Hebraic in character, but the composer claims that it is his own, filtered through a Chassidic strain. Concerning Rocca's orchestration only praise must be set down, for it is filled with color and with that emotional fervor which can lend added beauty to a moving scene.

The performance was admirable; much of its worth was due to the skill of the conductor, Franco Ghione, who had directed the interpretation of the opera when it was given for the first time at La Scala. Only those who realize the immense difficulty of Rocca's score will be able to admire the art with which it was set forth by the Italian conductor, by the men of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra and by the vocalists on the stage. Particularly notable was the work of the chorus, which made light of the insistence of the composer on polytonal effects—effects that demand one key from the singers against other tonalities in the orchestra. Both in quality of choral sound and in clever little bits of histrionism did the chorus cover itself with glory.

* * *

Excellent labors, too, were performed by the principals. Mme. Raisa, who sang the music of Leah, did well with an arduous and not particularly grateful role. What was lacking in the artist's accomplishments was clarity of diction. Very little of her text could be understood. The part of Leah's father, Reb Sender, was effectively done by Joseph Royer, who sang with excellent tone and acted with more than the usual operatic intelligence. Hanan was interpreted by Mr. Jagel, who had less to do than some of his confrères, but who did it well. Miss Pauline Pierce gave some distinction to the music of Leah's nurse and Nino Ruisi seemed to be a little tame as the Rabbi Ezriel, who casts out the Dybbuk.

All Photographs by Vandamm Studio

Upper Left—Rosa Raisa in the Beggar Scene of "The Dybbuk," Act II. Right—Jeanne Palmer, Who Alternates With Mme. Raisa in the Leading Role of Leah. Below — Franco Ghione, Conductor of "The Dybbuk"

Novel Music Heard in Vienna

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

MORE novelties than usual have been played this season by the Philharmonic. A concert conducted by Felix Weingartner was, indeed, devoted entirely to living Austrian composers. Except for Egon Wellesz, the composers represented were, however, of a so-called conservative tendency.

As the most representative names were missing, the concert could hardly give a genuine picture of Austrian contemporary music. One heard some very pleasing songs with orchestra by Kienzl, sung by Kerstin Thorborg; an orchestral piece by Rinaldini; a Sinfonietta for strings by Weingartner himself, and a piano concerto which has often been heard in Vienna—Joseph Marx's "Castelli Romani," a lively and colorful piece brilliantly played by Paul Weingartner. The concert opened with Egon Wellesz's "Vorfrühling," a youthful work abounding in atmosphere and showing the composer to be under the influence of French impressionism.

Bruno Walter followed Weingartner as conductor of the Philharmonic. At his first concert he conducted the eighth symphonies of Beethoven and Bruckner. It is hardly possible to conceive of two symphonies with greater contrasts than these; the clear colors and compact forms of Beethoven's happy work, and the pathetic, prevailing gloomy C Minor of Bruckner. Both were extremely well performed. Walter's clear and impressive rendering of Bruckner's widely comprehensive and difficult symphony was particularly fine. At his next concerts he was to give performances of some of Gustav Mahler's symphonies, in commemoration of the composer.

Two of the most famous musicians of Switzerland were recently our guests: Othmar Schoeck, who is considered one of the most important composers in German Switzerland, achieved a signal success in conducting his own valuable compositions; Volkmar Andreae, director of the Conservatoire and conductor of the Tonhalle-Gesellschaft at Zurich, gave Schubert's B minor Symphony and Bruckner's Ninth at one of the evenings of the Konzert-Verein. He showed himself a brilliant conductor.

Two concerts arranged by the Italian Kulturinstitut introduced us to modern Italian works. Mario Rossi, who, with Molinari, is engaged at the Augusteo in Rome, conducted pieces for chamber orchestra by Salviucci, Dallapiccola, Rieti, Rocca and Ferra. The greatest impression was made by Dallapiccola's "Divertimento" for five instruments and solo soprano. The solo part was beautifully sung by Alba Anzellotti. The "Divertimento" had been given before a more intimate circle in one of the rooms of the Kulturinstitut, together with chamber music and songs by Pizzetti, Alfanó, Casella and Malipiero. Heinrich Jalowetz was then at the desk. The executants at both concerts were members of the Vienna Philharmonic.

There are, at the moment, quite a number of guest conductors at the Staatsoper. Bruno Walter started with a wonderful performance of "Tristan." Later on he will give a revival of Hugo Wolf's "Corregidor." This work belongs to the type of opera that is not sufficiently effective for the stage to be included in the repertory, but which, nevertheless, contains so much lovely music that one cannot altogether dispense with it. De Sabata conducted some excellent performances of "Aïda." A cycle performance was heard of Wagner's "Ring" under the direction of the former Munich General-Musikdirecktor Knappertsbusch. Lotte Lehmann, who after a long absence has returned to Vienna, found a warm welcome when she appeared as Sieglinde in "Walküre." She and Anny Konetzni as Brünhilde, Grossmann as Wotan, Thorborg as Fricka and Jerger as Hunding made a magnificent ensemble.

The concerts given by the Society for Contemporary Music are always particularly interesting and of a high artistic standard. At the final concert the Galimir Quartet played two movements of a string quartet by Mark Brunswick, an American living in Vienna. It was very favorably received. Eduard Steuermann played some of his own compositions for piano in which has inventive power and feeling for form proved him a composer of distinction. Schönberg's "Chamber-Symphony," arranged by Anton Webern for five instruments — piano, violin, cello, flute and clarinet—brought the evening to a close. The arrangement is extremely well done and it was a great pleasure to hear the work again. It is incredible that this symphony, so surpassingly rich in musical loveliness, should not have taken its rightful place in the repertory.

Winslow Homer Centenary Show

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia, Penna.

THE Philadelphia Museum of Art is the first museum in America to hold a Winslow Homer centennial exhibition.

Tapping the resources of 14 museums and 15 private collections, the show traces the artist's development from his first oil, "Feeding the Chickens," painted in 1858, to "Right and Left," painted in 1909, the year before his passing.

In the oils as well as in the water colors, one is impressed by the directness of the painter's aim. Almost from the start he seemed to know what he was after. Although the early works deal with rural New England subject matter (he was born in Boston), they hold the secret of his strength and simplicity.

Take, for example, "The Croquet Match," with female figures in summer dresses handled with startling directness.

* * *

It is in the early studies, also, that one may find a fast vanishing America; the land of the little red schoolhouse, memorialized in the play verve of "Snap the Whip," and in the more studious interior, "New England Country School." "Haymaking" (1864), "The Nooning" and "The Unruly Calf" (dated 1873 and 1875) partake of farming atmosphere.

Glimmerings of color strength may be found in such canvases as "The Carnival," painted in Virginia in 1877, and "On the Beach" (1878) with strong, form-chiseling light on the standing figure of a woman.

Capitalizing upon his childhood delight in drawing, Homer, on leaving high school, apprenticed himself to a Boston lithographer, thus gaining practical experience which doubtless stood him in good stead when, on reaching his majority, he opened his own studio in New York. His work as an illustrator is well exemplified in the Centennial exhibition, where one may study the books and magazines illustrated, as well as woodcuts and etchings, a phase of Homer's career which has been neglected because of the greater popularity of the oils and water colors.

* * *

While the present exhibition offers a majority of the best-known canvases, it is equally rich in the more intimate revelations of a painter's work—his drawings, sketches and water colors.

As a water colorist Homer was preeminent. From him have stemmed many of America's leading artists in that medium. The bold clarity of his light, the dramatic simplicity of his subject matter, provide a challenge to mastery.

The march of his career is traced through spontaneous sketches of soldiers in action on the battlefields of the Civil War, through the epic quality of Tynemouth fisherwomen to the sure dignity of the mature Homer whose emotions were equally stimulated by the glaring white light of the tropics, and the brooding dark of the Maine and Canadian wilds.

In 1881, when he settled at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng., he painted his first marine. The drama of the sea seemed to galvanize his interest; swing it from a flitting delight in many phases of life, and concentrate it upon intense human emotions.

Always the realist, he had a portable studio built, and fastened it to rocks at the water's edge that he might study waves in all their changing aspects from lashing storm to quiet moonlight. "Early Morning After Storm at Sea," which he considered his finest marine, is included in the centennial exhibition.

So strong is the emotional unity of a Winslow Homer canvas that the artist's fidelity to detail passes unnoticed. "The Life Line" is eloquent of this trait. One is aware only of two interlocked figures swinging over the churning water; yet tiny drops of water cling to the underside of the ropes, and there are minutely shaped buttons on the woman's boots.

Homer's method in building up a composition may be studied in comparing preliminary drawings and water colors with the final canvas. Various changes are thus indicated in the composition of "The Life Line," and in that of "The Gulf Stream."

Feet on a Phantom Bridge

By Margaret Lloyd

III

PURSUING our thesis of synthesis (compounding of ballet and modern forms), we have observed the inclination of present-day ballet, in need of deeper expressional power, to engraft modern movement on modified ballet technique, the ballet coming to the modern for replenishment but the modern, however unwittingly standing with bare feet and strong, assertive physique on a partial ballet base, showing no tendency to revert to the dexterous show pieces of classical ballet. If it is not on guard, the modern dance may ultimately lapse into solidifying its own technique into something as set and rigid as the ancient blue laws of ballet. But at present the path is one of quest and discovery.

The dance is human life itself—the human body in action—expressing the conflicts, desires and aspirations, the experiences of human beings. It is not, as in the other arts, a transcription of these experiences or impressions on canvas, in marble, in tones or in words. Therefore, it cannot be limited by any restrictions that man in his oneness cannot overcome. It can be bound only by laws fundamental to bodily movement.

One departure of modern dance, which may be considered as much toward theater as toward ballet, is the introduction of décor. Doris Humphrey's cubist blocks in "New Dance" and "Theater Piece," Charles Weidman's counter and metal frames in "Atavisms," his shadowed screen and tree trunks in "American Saga," all trend toward settings—the theatrical atmosphere of ballet. These compositions are themselves ballets in modern style.

Martha Graham, from the funereal bench and the wooden railing in her solos, "Lamentation" and "Frontier," the varied stage levels in "Course," "Panorama" and other group dances, has again reached forward into the future in the employ of "mobiles" — mechanically moving objects of geometrical shapes, designed by Alexander Calder and separately shown (to controversial comment) in a New York art gallery. They were tried out in abridged form, because of exigencies of time and place, at the Bennington Festival last summer, when "Panorama," created as part of the summer school work, was produced. A fuller use of them in her new composition of group and solo dances, "Horizons," was abruptly dismissed as a failure by the press—at the first presentation of them. At their second appearance, the mechanics of the "mobiles" worked more smoothly, the entire performance was better and more closely knit together.

"Mobiles" are still in the experimental stage, still baffling to an audience, but of one thing we may be sure—an artist of Martha Graham's stature is not merely playing with solid or plane geometry for effect. If she calls on "mobiles" for assistance, they have a meaning for her, a place in dance expression, and she will sooner or later be able to communicate that meaning and disclose that place to her audiences.

There is a decided gap between the platinum-colored blocks and variegated "mobiles" of modernism and the painted backdrops and stilted wings of ballet. Martha Graham has said that she feels no need of theatrical settings. She likes bits of décor because they suggest the background, leaving the full statement to the dance. Settings, she thinks, are inclined to overstate the background.

* * *

But to a dancer continually traveling forward, there is no telling where the road may lead. Doris Humphrey's blocks maintain different levels of action. They are an integral part of the movement of the dance. So the "mobiles," when their purpose comes clear, may be considered a part of the action. In "Horizons," they were manipulated as prefaces to the action, yet their intention must be interrelated with the action in some at present indefinable way.

Similarly, there is a wide space between Trudi Schoop's comic ballet and Charles Weidman's comic and kinetic pantomime. Weidman's work is high comedy in dance form. Trudi Schoop's is a pantomimic funny page with a few dance steps thrown in. The use of masks in Weidman's "Happy Hypocrite" and in other modern compositions bears some resemblance to their use in Jooss's "Green Table," to trace a minor link in the chain of circumstantial kinship.

In the matter of musical accompaniment, the direction on both sides is toward music written for the dance, either in conjunction with its working out or after the choreography is finished. The important modern American dancers and other Europeans besides Mary Wigman follow this procedure. Jooss's "Green Table" and Massine's "Public Gardens" have music written especially for them. It is well known of course that ballet has mainly been set to preconceived music.

Occasionally a modern composition, already completed, is enlisted in support of modern choreography. Doris Humphrey has prepared a dance composition to Milhaud's "Orestes," which is awaiting the supplement of a full orchestra for production. There are other instances when the full orchestra would be called upon if it were available, for the larger modern compositions. As it is, the chamber ensemble, the percussion or two-piano accompaniments of the modern dance are usually superior in quality to the rather indifferent full orchestras of ballet today. That is, in performance. Modern composition expressly for the dance has not yet come to ideal realization.

* * *

In costuming, we have the greater opulence of balletic *haute couture* against the greater simplicity (and consequent eloquence) of the modern dress. The delicate balance between costume that is too startling and costume that is obtrusive in its self-effacement is not always struck. The costume that is "composed" for and with the dance is likely to be the most successful. In traditional ballet, all that glitters is the gold of spectacle. In modified ballet, as in Jooss's "The Big City," the dance is not lost in the dressing but is one with it. Lighting, too, has its nuances, which are receiving more attention on all sides. One contribution made by the now disbanded Hollywood Ballet on its ill-advised transcontinental tour was that of cinematic lighting effects on the dance. It may have looked meretricious as then displayed but a seed for development is there.

Amid these salient resemblances and dissimilarities, we find some unifying aspects. In the use of masks; in the use of décor, simplified in modern ballet, elaborated in modern dance; in music written for the dance; in the necessity for improved music, in a not entirely equal interchange of techniques—there is a meeting place. But whether the two opposite branches of contemporary dance thought, each preserving its intrinsic merits and individuality yet reciprocally benefiting the other, will ever make of the diverse and beautiful architecture of their progress a great fluid bridge of dance across the chasm that now separates them, is still a question.

(This is the last of a series of three articles on this subject.)

Allied Artists of America

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

FOR its twenty-third annual exhibition the Allied Artists of America has assembled some 450 items of pictures and sculpture, the showing to continue at the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, until May 31. A variety of endeavor on a definite level of competence makes this one of the more satisfactory shows of the year. There is nothing like a generally shared command of the elements of composition to give a hall the size of the Vanderbilt gallery the look of being unmistakably a place for the display of art.

The difference in the general effects is all the more noticeable, coming on the heels of some recent shows where no selection has been exercised. Further, the exhibition is free of the excesses of self-expression that so often take the form of freakishness. Once more it is made clear that an artist need not necessarily depart far from generally shared experience in order to make a picture. It is not at all certain that a virtue is not being made of a necessity when a painter who apparently cannot draw goes in heavily for distortions.

* * *

Sidney E. Dickinson in "Self-Portrait" indicates the possibilities of discerning beauty in natural appearances by his way of painting the multiple nuances of tone incidental to the light and shade in that gray suit which never fits his thin form at any point but which bears continual evidence that a form is inside. The head is handled with an intent observance of the characterizing planes and the high lights are touched in with audacious breadth. A luminous gray sky provides the background.

A tiny sphere of vermilion provides accent in a silvery scheme of whites, greens and blues in W. A. Spader's still-life, "A Red Bead." A satisfying paint texture and a functional meaning in every color area mark "An Italian Girl," by Emma Fordyce MacRae. There is romantic feeling and no defect of self-consciousness in "Portrait, Miss M." by Mary Fairchild Low, depicting a girl with a lute in a scheme of green and gold. "Conchita," by Jean Spencer, sympathetically discovers character charm in a dark face and sets it off with a gay bouquet. Similarly Gordon Samstag in "Domestic" lavishes his command of means of painting handsome fabrics on the accessories to his unpatronizing double portrait of two Negro serving girls.

* * *

"Croyden Mountains, New Hampshire," by Gustave Wiegand, is a landscape that achieves character in its various areas by omitting crowding overstatement. Wayman Adams in "Mountain Family" proves that it is only necessary to see deeply enough into a human subject to make a compelling picture of an unpromising group. The artist evades nothing in his use of the worn faces and rough clothes and he finds a satisfactory background in the blind and curtain at the window. "The High Bridge" is a delicate transcription of a Harlem River scene into pastel blues and greens by Harry De Maine.

George Elmer Browne in "Tidewater Dock," a Cape Cod scene, attains to an exaltation of the average man's experience in the presence of a well-remembered place. Mr. Browne has managed to lift the subject out of the commonplace of factual report into a vein of emotional and lyrical organization. "Park Bridge," by Ernest Lawson, is enrichment of another sort, the translation of a New York scene by means of the jeweled use of paint that is part of his style. Andrew Winter's self-portrait, done outdoors in snowtime, is a smart capturing of a momentary aspect of expression. It is as if the painter opened and closed his eyes many times rapidly until a characteristic impression became memorized.

* * *

"One Summer Night," by Albert Pike Lucas, is a poetic evocation of trees and quiet river. The gentility of another day is captured by Jere R. Wickwire in his portrait of Fothringham Lysons in the part he plays in "Victoria Regina." A study in proportional relations of color masses is "White Hollyhocks," by Anna Fisher. Rhythmic organization that never becomes obvious animates "May in Nebraska," by Ogden M. Pleissner. The misty greens of a veiled evening in Central Park, when the street lamps are like dots of gold and the trees become silhouettes, make "Across the Park," by Johann Berthelsen, a picture to linger over.

"Saki, the Japanese Dancer," by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, has the needed audacity of execution to capture a stylized and vigorous pose. The heaviness of a coal miner's job hangs over "The Black Tower," a dark and busy scene framed in a forest of smoking chimneys.

The sculpture includes "Vassar Amazon," a head by Louis Mayer that realizes with intensity the surface indications of emotional and mental movment. "Antelope," by E. Bruce Douglas, catches the alert aspect of a wild creature. There is decorative quality in powerful balance in Lilie H. Haraer's "Alaskan Indian Mother and Child." "Flood," by Basil E. Prentice, has a long sweeping spiral of movement in the gesture of the woman snatching a child back from the reach of the waters. John Flanagan's frame of medals is absorbing in its variety of metal tones and subject treatments.

Chinese Treasures in London

By Frank Rutter

London

ASSEMBLING of the entire Eumorfopoulos Collection of Chinese Art in the North Court of the Victoria & Albert Museum, South Kensington, has been possible by arrangement with the British Museum, which has purchased half this world-famous collection.

His Excellency the Chinese Ambassador, in opening this exhibition, said that the Eumorfopoulos Collection was at once so large and so varied in its contents that the full range and quality of Chinese genius in the arts could be apprehended from it. The collection was the result of the sure instinct and innate love for Chinese art of one man who, until last year, had never set foot in China. It was gratifying, His Excellency continued, that the authorities of Britain's two greatest museums should have combined and concentrated their efforts towards securing this collection for the nation in perpetuity. The British and the Chinese people met here, as never before, in complete artistic union. For some months the collection in its entirety will be visible.

Diana Strode-Jackson, who has won a high reputation by reason of the balanced delicacy and technical brilliance of her ivory miniature portraits, is showing at the Raeburn Gallery (83 Piccadilly) a representative collection of her work which reveals her accomplishment in oils and water colors as well as ivories.

In a mixed exhibition of water colors at the Redfern Gallery, the most numerously represented exhibitor is the young Welsh artist David Jones. His work is always decorative and charged with emotion; though so loose in design and construction that it sometimes appears too vague, as in "Heat Wave, Chelsea," a stretch of shimmering color in which little is defined. Though far from a realist, David Jones is not a surréaliste, and the peculiar quality of his art which suggests vague memories rather than acute vision is well exemplified in "Flowers in a Window." Landscapes by Paul Nash, street scenes by Adrian Daintrey, and figure studies by Ethel Walker are also included.

The exhibition of new paintings by Ethel Walker at Barbizon House (9 Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square) maintains the high reputation of this remarkable artist. One of the most gifted and original colorists of our time, Ethel Walker is the inventor of her own style of decorative, impressionistic portraiture, a sea-painter of exquisite sensibility, a successful and personal designer of decorative panels and a painter of flowerpieces which have their own decorative charm.

The O. U. D. S. in 'Richard II'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE Oxford University Dramatic Society differs from the corresponding organizations at other British seats of learning by almost invariably engaging professional producers to direct its performances. This year Mr. John Gielgud and Mr. Glen Byam Shaw, have lent their experience of the West End theater in the presentation of "Richard II," which, after a week's successful performance at Oxford, was recently radiocast by the B. B. C.

The policy of the O. U. D. S. is often criticized. Its performances, it is said, display a premature aping of West End production instead of the natural qualities of amateurs.

There may be something in all this. Nevertheless, whatever theoretic objections can be brought against its procedure, the fact remains that no other amateur organization in the British Isles, whether in universities and colleges or not, trains so many actors who subsequently make their mark in the London theater.

Perhaps "Richard II" is a play that is peculiarly suited to radiocasting. It depends so greatly, almost exclusively, on the majesty of its poetry. And it is undoubtedly an advantage in a play of this character that young actors should be heard and not seen. It is thus much easier to disguise their youthfulness. But however this may be, it is nevertheless true that the O. U. D. S. interpretation of "Richard II" made all the university theatrical performances we have seen elsewhere in recent years seem pale and feeble. Its speed, color and variety were admirable, and Mr. David King-Wood's Richard, reveling in the superb speeches, was exceedingly moving.

H. H.

Straight From the Shoulder

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

IT IS not often that Mr. Frank Vosper storms the citadels of horror by means of a frontal attack. Usually he glides in by a side door, and the garrison is taken almost before it realizes that operations have begun. In a dinner jacket and a black tie, with a suave manner that would fit into the background of any London drawing-room, Mr. Vosper has repeatedly chilled our blood. His affinities are with the Henry James of "The Turn of the Screw" rather than with the more obvious excitements of Edgar Allan Poe. In "Love from a Stranger," at the New Theater, he has, however, completely abandoned his usual lines of approach, and, with Miss Marie Ney to abet him, he crashes into the sensibilities of the audience with the forthright attack of a Larwood on the cricket stumps.

The play itself is by Mr. Vosper, adapted from a novel by Mrs. Agatha Christie. It is about one of those phenomenally clever criminals who get away with half a dozen homicides without being suspected. They customarily behave on the stage like extraordinarily guileless infants, and the protagonist of "Love from a Stranger" is no exception to the rule. His lack of resource and the weakness of his nerve when he is confronted by any situation that he has not bargained for (and foresight is by no means his long suit) have to be seen to be believed. In fact, we hardly believe them even then.

In spite of all this, the play is amusingly written, and when it is not sending shivers down the spine, it is making a good shot at splitting the sides with laughter. And in the last act it works up to a terrific climax. When Mr. Vosper gets Miss Ney alone in a remote country house one dark night, and there is no light available except that from a couple of oil lamps, then indeed the audience holds on to its seats.

Charming, simple and innocent as Miss Ney is, it soon turns out that not she, but Mr. Vosper, is the person who is in need of pity. How he cracks up under the strain of her amazing fertility of imagination, how his American accent is displaced by the silken phrases of Oxford, how he is finally left, huddled up and defeated, is unfolded in a scene which, for close packed excitement, is hard to parallel in a comprehensive memory of theatergoing. This type of sensational melodrama is not the highest kind of theater, but it has a long and distinguished ancestry in the annals of acting. In "Love From a Stranger," Miss Ney and Mr. Vosper put across a very notable example of it.

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More Pronounced Buying Urge Seen In Stock Market

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—The stock market retained forenoon gains of 1 to 5 points during late trading today, although activity dwindled appreciably.

At the beginning of the final hour shares holding up well around the day's highs included J. I. Case, Allied Chemical, Wesinghouse, du Pont, Libbey-Owens-Ford, Owens Illinois, American Telephone, Western Union, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, Santa Fe, New York Central and Union Pacific.

Late Tone Strong

The late tone was strong. Sales approximated 1,400,000 shares.

Bonds took their cue from stocks and exhibited strength. Commodities were mixed, with cotton firm. Most of the gold currencies improved in terms of the dollar.

Imported bar silver at New York was raised ½ cent an ounce to 45¼ cents, the first change in the price since April 30, but the Treasury announced it was holding its buying rate to the 45-cent level.

Discussion in the boardrooms revolved around the probable revision of the new corporation tax measure, the growing number of European question marks, the domestic political campaign, and the outlook for larger company earnings.

Bond Market Firm

Showing relatively little gain in volume but broad improvement in values, the bond market today matched the firm tone of the stock list.

There was demand for a considerable number of secondary and prime liens at prices fractions to more than a point above the previous finals.

U. S. Governments were very steady, with forenoon transactions establishing a range 1-32d to 3-32ds of a point higher. Though dealings in the Federals were comparatively small, the market appeared to gain a better undertone from the House vote against the $3,000,000,000 Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage relief bill, dealers said.

Some of the local traction issues were bid up 1 to 2 points. Advances ranging up to 1½ points were shown early by International Cement 4s, Studebaker 6s, American Rolling Mill 4¼s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s "F," New York Central 5s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, and Southern Railway 4s.

Trading activities extended to only a few groups in the foreign division. German and Italian bonds were steady, while those of Japan ruled easy.

Commodity Exchange Closes on Saturdays

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP) — The Commodity Exchange, Inc., announced today that trading would be suspended on Saturday from June 27 to Sept. 5, inclusive.

The exchange provides futures markets in copper, tin, lead, zinc, rubber, silk and hides.

The Commodity Exchange thus joins the Cocoa Exchange where Saturday dealings are omitted from May to September, inclusive, and the Coffee & Sugar Exchange, closed for the short session from June through September.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Mining shares and Mexican Eagle oil were firm and most active in today's stock market. Transatlantic issues remained steady and business otherwise was restricted, caused by the international outlook. Prices eased late in the day and the closing tone was irregular.

Paris: With heavier premiums discouraging speculators, prices in the Bourse held steady. Rentes rose fractionally, but bank shares were weaker and metals moved irregularly. International issues showed little change. The close was steady.

Liverpool—Wheat futures closed easy, ½ to ⅞ lower, on favorable European crop and weather reports and lack of demand for cash wheat. Cotton futures closed higher on the passage of the Smith bill by the United States Senate, and reports of needed rain in the eastern belt.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)
Quotations at 2 p. m.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	36¾	37⅛	First, N Y	1915	1930
City	32¾	33⅛	Manhattan	25¾	26⅛
Commercial	172	176	Public	40¼	41
Fifth Av	960	980			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	56½	57	Fulton	205	215
Banca C I	105	115	Guaranty	288	290
Bk NY&T	497	505	Irving	15⅛	15⅜
Bronx	8½	9½	Kings Co	1675	1705
Brooklyn	113	115	Law Tle & G	1	1¾
C Hanover	107	107¾	M'facturers	48⅜	48⅞
Chemical	52⅛	53⅜	New York	115¼	116
Lawyers	44⅛	46½	Title Guar	9¾	10¾
Empire	22¾	23¼	Unit States	1975	2000

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	43⅞	44¼	Merchants	395	405
N Shawmut	26½	26⅞	Second Nat	135	140

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	140	141½	Harris T&S	370	385
First Nat	277	281	Northern Tr	770	790

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	53½	54¼	Home	35¼	35⅝
Am Alliance	25¼	26	North River	23⅝	24½
Gt American	28⅝	28¾	Spgfld Fire	130	132
Hartford	73	73¾	U S Fire	50¾	51½

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company and subsidiaries for the quarter ended March 31 show net profit, after federal taxes, depreciation, interest, discount charges and other deductions, of $191,427, including profits of approximately $50,000 earned in foreign countries having exchange restrictions. This, after quarterly dividend requirements on 181,110 no-par shares of $3.50 cumulative convertible preference stock on which unpaid dividends have accumulated, is equal to 16 cents a share on 199,469 no-par common shares. Net profit in first quarter a year ago amounted to $165,423, or 4 cents a common share.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 14	Last May 13
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.10b)	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10½
35¾	23⅛	Adams Millis (¾)	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	25¼	24½	25	24½
21⅛	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2⅞	2¾	2¾	..
61⅞	58	Air Reduction (N)	60½	59¾	60⅜	59⅝
6⅞	2	Airway Elec App	4	4	4	3⅞
17⅜	13½	Alaska Juneau (.60¢)	14	13⅞	14	14
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
30⅝	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	21⅞	21	21½	20⅜
45⅞	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	32	31	32	..
39¼	30	Allegheny Steel (1)	32¼	32	32½	31
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	193	191	192	188
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	25	25	25	24⅝
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	9	8½	8⅝	8⅜
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	73½	72½	73	71½
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	44	41¾	43¼	41¼
5⅝	2⅞	Amal Leather	3½	3½	3½	3
28½	20⅛	Alpha Port Cem (1)	21	21	21	19¾
125½	75	Amerade (2)	96	95	96	93½
55½	42¼	Am Bank Note (½b)	45	44	45	43
127	124	Am Brake S&F pf(5¼)N	127⅛	126¾	127¼	127
134½	115⅜	Am Can (4¶)	131	130	130½	129
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	33	32¼	32½	31¾
58¾	31	Am Chain	49¼	48	48¾	46¾
95½	87⅝	Am Chicle (3¶)	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
13¾	8½	Am Colortype	9	9	9	..
32⅝	23⅛	Am Com Alcohol	24⅞	24¼	24¼	24⅜
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	23¼	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h) n	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7¼	7	7¼	6⅞
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	32
37¼	25	Am & For Pow 6	29	28⅞	28⅞	28¼
18½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	14	14	14	..
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	6¼	6	6¼	5¾
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	20	19½	19½	..
13⅜	9⅜	Am International	10⅜	10	10⅜	..
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	26¼	25⅞	26¼	25¼
95½	66	Am Loco pf	75	75	75	74½
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	22½	21⅝	22½	21½
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.10)	12	11⅝	12	11⅝
35⅞	27	Am Metal	29½	29	29½	28⅞
133	124	Am Metal 6% (4g)	129	129	129	..
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	10⅜	10	10¼	9⅜
52⅞	36⅝	Am PL 5% pf (1¼)	44¾	43	44¼	42½
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	51¼	50	51¼	49¼
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	19⅝
34	26¼	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	27¾	27⅛	27⅝	26⅞
27	18	Am Seating vtc	21⅛	20½	21⅛	20
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	78⅝	76¾	78⅝	75⅝
152⅜	136½	*Am Smelt & R pf (7)	145⅞	145½	145⅞	144¾
108	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	107	107	107	..
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3¶)	65	65	65	64
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	27⅝	26⅝	27	25¼
117	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	111¼	111¼	111¼	112
36	27⅛	Am Stores (2)	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29½
61⅛	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	53¾	52⅝	53¾	52⅜
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	22¾	22¼	22¾	22⅛
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	162¼	159	162	156⅞
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	93	92	93	92½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	94¾	94⅜	94½	93½
8½	4¾	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5	5	5	5
35	23	Am Typ F pf (h)	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
25¼	19⅛	Am Wat W&E	21⅜	20⅜	21⅜	20
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	8½	8¼	8⅜	8¼
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (1)	58½	58½	58½	57¾
2	1⅜	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	4½	Am Wr P pf (h)	4½	4½	4½	4½
7¾	3⅞	Am Zinc Lead&S	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	35⅛	33¾	35	33¾
46	35	Anaconda Wire (½b)	39	38¾	39	..
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19¼	19⅛	19¼	19
111	97⅝	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	97	97	97	97
15⅛	10⅛	Andes Copper	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
50	37	Archer Daniels (1¶)	38	38	38	38
110½	105¼	Armour Dey pf (7)	108	108	108	..
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5	4⅞	5	5
125	109	Armour Ill pf 1½g)	72¾	72	72½	..
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (3¶)	54	51½	53½	49⅝
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	12	11¾	12	11¾
22⅛	..	Artloom Corp	16	16	16	15
17¾	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	14¾	14¼	14½	14
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	73	70¾	73	69¼
35¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	24⅜	23½	24	23
35⅛	27⅛	Atl Refining (1)	29½	28¼	29½	27
128¼	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	125½	125	125	..
54½	27¾	Auburn Auto	30¾	27⅞	30¾	28
10⅛	6⅜	Austin Nichols	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Deal	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½

—B—

6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	36¼	33⅝	36	..
24½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	17⅜
34¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	25	24⅛	25	23⅞
20⅜	13¼	Barker Bros	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60¶)	18	17½	17⅝	17⅛
76½	63½	Bayuk Cigar (3¼)	73⅞	73⅞	73⅝	74½
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1⅝e	21½	21½	21½	..
90½	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	89¼	89¼	89¼	..
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14¼	14	14¼	14
13¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1e)	28⅜	27⅜	28¼	27
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	21¼	21	21⅛	21⅛
57¾	48	Best & Co (2¶	52¼	52¼	52¼	51
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	51⅜	49½	52⅝	48⅞
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	16⅞
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7% pf	112	111¼	112	111
48	23	*Bigelow Sanford (½)	33½	33½	33½	..
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.10b)	17	16½	17	16½
21⅞	18⅜	Bloomingdale (.40)	20	19¼	20	..
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	18½	18	18½	17¾
63⅛	46¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	49¾	49	49¾	48½
100½	93⅞	Bon Ami A (4)	94½	93	93	95
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2¶	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½
30¼	23⅜	Borden (1.60)	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	27¼
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	72	70	72	69¾
11½	6	Boston & Maine	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	..
3⅜	1½	Botany A pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
18⅞	13½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14½	14¼	14¼	13⅞
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	48⅛	46⅞	48⅛	46½
47	31	Bristol Myers (2¶)	43	43	43	..
58½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	46	½46¼	45⅝	46⅛
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	102	101⅞	102	102
12¾	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8	7⅜	7¾	7⅜
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	37⅞	37½	37⅞	37
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	45⅜	45	45	45¼
65⅝	54½	Brown Shoe (3)	55½	54	54	54⅞
13	8¼	Brunswick Balke	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8¾
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	..
20⅛	13½	Buffalo Forge	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14⅛
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	15¾	15⅛	15½	15¼
114	85	Budd Mfg pf	109	108½	109	107
3⅜	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1pd	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10¾	9¾	10⅝	9⅝
31⅛	20¾	Bullard	23½	23	23½	23
28¼	11½	Bulova Watch	26¼	25½	26	25
70¾	54¾	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	26¼	25¼	26¼	25⅛
8	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4¼	4⅜	4¾	4⅜
25¼	16½	Byers	17½	17½	17½	17
74	56¼	Byers pf	57½	57½	57½	56¼
25¾	22	Byron Jackson (1)	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	..
37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	31	30⅝	31	..

—C—

1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	11⅞	11	11⅝	10¾
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	32	32	32	..
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	11⅝	10⅞	11½	..
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12½	12⅛	12½	12⅛
18½	12¼	Capital Admin	13	13	13	..
9¾	6⅞	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7¼	7	7¼	6⅞
173¾	92½	Case Thresh	154¼	150½	153½	147
142	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	137	137	137	137
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	72⅝	72	72½	71¾
32¼	21⅞	Celanese Corp (½b)	23⅜	23	23¼	22⅝
31½	19	Celotex Co	23	23	23½	..
71¼	54	Celotex Co pf	56	56	56	54
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	27½	26¾	27⅜	27
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	55¼	54¼	54½	54⅜
19¼	12⅜	Certain-Teed	14¼	13½	14	13⅜
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	89	88¾	89	87
21	19¾	Champion P & F (1)	19½	19½	19½	..
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	64¼	64	64	64
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	56½	56	56½	55¾
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	1½	1½	1½	..
31⅜	25⅞	Chi Mail Order (1½)	27	27	27	25⅜
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil St P (h)	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil St P pf (h)	3¾	3⅜	3¾	..
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3
12⅛	6⅜	Chi & N'west inf (h)	7½	7½	7½	7¼
20½	12⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	14⅜	13½	14⅛	13½
56	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	46¼	44	45	..
3	1½	Chi R I & P (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
7⅞	2¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	..
30¼	23¾	Chickasha Cot O (2)	24¼	23	24¼	24
11⅜	7	Childs Company	7½	7½	7¾	7½
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	96	93½	95⅞	92¾
19⅞	15⅛	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18	17½	18	17⅜
88½	72⅝	City Ice & F pf (6½)	82	82	82	..
7⅞	4¾	City Stores	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	36	35	36	34
46	35	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	36½	36½	36½	35½
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	52½	52	52½	51
97¼	84	Coca Cola (2)	91	88	90½	87½
20½	15	Colgate-Palm-P (1½)	15⅛	14½	14¾	15
106½	102½	Colgate-Palm-P pf (6)	103½	102¾	103¼	103½
51⅝	39½	Collins & Aikman (2)	44¼	43½	44¼	43
112	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	110½	110½	110½	..
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	19	18	18¾	17¾
9⅜	3⅜	Colo F & Ir (h)	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
49	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	27½	27	27	26
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	32¾	32¾	32¾	33
37⅝	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	28¼	28½	28¾	27
21⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	17⅞	17	17⅞	17
50	32½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	35⅞	35½	35⅞	35½
46½	31½	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	33½	33	33½	..
13⅜	9¼	*Columbian C vtc (4¶)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
58⅞	44	Comm Credit (2½)	58¼	57½	57¾	57⅛
115	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	111¾	111⅜	111¾	111¾
82¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60¶)	81½	80¾	81½	80
110½	97	Comm I Tr pf (x)	108½	108¼	108½	108¼
24⅜	17	Comm Solvents (.60)	18	17½	17⅞	17⅜
5½	2¼	Comwlth & So	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2¾
82	59¼	Comwlth @ S pf (3)	63	63	63	61½
44½	34	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	36	53⅞	36	35½
12¼	7½	Conde Nast Pub	8	7⅞	8	..
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2e)	18	18	18	18
20	10	Conn Ry & Lt	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
33½	19¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	21	21	21	..
4¾	3¼	Consol Coal vtc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
7⅛	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film I pf (½g)	18⅜	18	18⅜	17⅝
108½	102	Consol Oil (5)	105¼	105	105⅛	105⅛
6¼	3⅞	Consol Laundries	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (¼b)	12⅝	12	12⅛	11⅞
1⅜	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	½	⅜	½	11⅜
26¼	16¼	Container n	16½	15¾	16	16⅜
19⅛	10⅜	Cont Baking A	14	13¼	14	13
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
77⅜	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	73	73	73	71
27-32	15-32	Cont Can rts	15-16	13-16	14-16	25-32
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	74¼	72¾	73⅝	72½
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (½b)	19	18¾	19	18¾
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	38¾	38	38⅜	38⅞
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
38½	29⅛	Cont Oil (1)	321	31⅞	32½	31¼
46	29½	*Cont Steel (1)	31	31	31	..
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	59	59	59	58¾
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	76½	75¾	76½	74¾
77⅞	..	Coty	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35½	35½	35½	35
27¼	15⅝	Crosley Radio (1¢e)	27⅛	26½	27	26¾
63¾	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (1)	54⅜	53	54⅛	52¼
47⅞	45½	Crown Cork pf (2.70)	46	46	46	46
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	8¼	8½	8¼	8
41	28	Crucible Steel	32	30¼	32	..
115	95½	Cuba Cane pf (1b)	105	105	105	..
18½	10⅛	Cuba Ry pf	11	10½	11½	10¾
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	11⅜	10¾	11¼	10¾
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	96½	96	96	..
44½	37¼	Cudahy Packing (2½)	37	37	37	..
24¼	18	Curtis Publishing	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18¼
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	103	102⅞	103	103½
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¾	6⅜	6¼	6⅛
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	15¼	14¾	15⅛	14⅝
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (¼b)	49	49	49	..

—D—

89¼	52	Deere & Co	77⅜	75	77⅜	74
31	27	*Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29¼	29⅛	29¼	29¾
26	19½	Deisel W G (.50¶)	23¾	23¼	23¾	23
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	40¼	39½	40	37⅝
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	16⅜	15⅝	16½	15¼
153	128	Detroit Edison (4)	130	129	130	..
21⅜	15	Det & Mack pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
*40½	33⅞	*Diamond Match (1½¶)	34	34	34	33⅜
42	38	*Diamond M pf (1½¶)	39	39	39	..
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	26	25⅜	25½	24⅞
56¾	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	54	52⅜	54	53½
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A	57⅛	54⅝	56½	55¼
8¼	5	Dunhill Inter	6⅜	6	6¼	..
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	143	140¼	143	139
133½	129	du Pont deb (6)	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	..
115¾	112	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	114¾	114¼	114¾	..

—E—

9⅞	6¼	Eastern Rill Mill	6½	6⅜	6⅜	..
170½	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	165½	164¾	165½	164½
166	158	Eastman Kod pf (6)	164	164	164	163¾
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	33	32	33	31¾
9¼	5¾	Eitingon Schild	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
44⅜	30⅝	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	35⅞	34¼	35⅞	34
17⅜	10	Elec Boat (.60)	11	10⅝	11	10⅜
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
16⅜	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	14⅞	14	14⅞	13¾
64⅝	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	54½	52	54½	51½
69¼	32⅝	Elec Pow & L pf	60	57½	60	55½
55¼	44⅞	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	47	47	47	46
1⅝	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	¾	¾	¾	¾
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
134	125½	Endicott John pf (7)	126	126	126	125¾
15	7½	Engineers Pub S	12	12	12	..
7⅝	5¼	Equitable Oil Big	6⅛	6	6	5¾
17⅝	11	Erie RR	12¼	12¼	12½	11¾
27⅜	16	Erie RR 1pf	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	17½
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	12
15⅝	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13¾	13⅜	13¾	..
40⅞	29	Evans Products (1)	32⅝	31	32⅝	..

—F—

5¾	2¾	Fairbanks Co	3½	3¼	3⅜	3¼
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	14⅜	14	14	14¾
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	49½	47½	49½	47
41½	21⅜	*Fajardo Sug (2)	38	38	38¼	38½
92	40½	Fed Min & Sm	47	46¾	46¾	46
12¼	1⅝	Fed Motor Tr (.10b)	9½	9¼	9⅜	9¼
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
25½	20½	Fed'd Dept

Business and Industry

Output of Footwear Breaks Record; Gains Continue in April

Commerce and Finance

Old-Age Pensions Inevitable, Aver Savings Bankers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 14—The increasing number of persons past 65 years of age and the corresponding growth of their political influence will make some form of old-age pension inevitable, according to bankers attending the sixteenth annual convention of the National Association of Savings Banks which opened here yesterday and continues through tomorrow.

Sooner or later, it was said, some program will be devised to grant pensions under government bounty and still stand the test of the courts. Bankers likewise regarded the trend toward unemployment insurance as almost inevitable.

Pressure for Pensions

Presenting figures to show the inevitability of strong voting pressure for old-age pensions, M. A. Linton, president of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, said that 35 years ago the number of persons 65 years or older in the United States was 3,100,000. Today the number is 7,500,000, but 35 years hence there should be 15,100,000 he estimated.

"Today those 65 years or older are less than 6 per cent of the population," he added. "In 35 years they will be more than 10 per cent.

"Prospective changes of this magnitude in a country where the electorate is becoming increasingly interested in old-age pensions point to the conclusion that whether the present law survives the test of the courts or whether it fails, some practical way will be found to make the old age of our workers more comfortable and happy."

Together with other delegates to the convention, Mr. Linton saw dangers in the social security program of the Federal Government, stressing that accumulation of an enormous reserve fund might tempt Congress to practice unsound finance.

Robert C. Glazier, president of the association and also of the Society for Savings, Hartford, Conn., Admitted that provisions of the social security act were puzzling and that its implications were so vast as to be unpredictable.

Effect Unpredictable

"It does not seem within the power of any human being to assess the effect of this law on the individual or the general economic welfare of the community," he said. "The whole scheme is so vast and so far reaching . . . that the human mind is not capable of grasping the subject in its entirety, but must content itself with the vague hope that the framers of this legislation had good and sufficient reason for their action.

"I believe there is general agreement that some measure of social security fostered by the Government is inevitable, and that gradually the means may be found to bring about a better condition for all without sacrificing the principles of thrift and self-help. Yet there is a very real danger that too much dependence upon a paternal government will weaken the fiber of our national life."

From Wilson G. Wing, president of the Providence Institution for Savings, Providence, R. I., came the assertion that the Social Security Act was "one of the most important measures ever enacted in our nation's history."

"It affects, with insignificant exceptions, all individuals and industry, our national life and attitude of mind," he said.

Bank Clearings Show Increase of 10.5 P. C.

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Bank clearings for the week ended May 13 scored a 10.5 per cent increase over the corresponding week of 1935, Dun & Bradstreet reported today.

The advance, which compared with a rise of 6.9 per cent over a year ago in the week of May 6, brought the total for 22 leading cities to $5,219,359,000, compared with $4,723,368,000 last year.

New York City clearings totaled $3,396,520,000, a gain of 12.7 per cent over the corresponding week a year ago. The total for centers outside New York was $1,822,839,000, a gain of 6.6 per cent.

The total for the past week showed a loss of $1,451,898,000 from the preceding week. A year ago between the corresponding two weeks there was a drop of $1,519,549,000.

All except five of the cities included reported gains. The larger increases included Pittsburgh, Cleveland, New Orleans and Dallas. There were declines at Buffalo, Baltimore, Kansas City, Omaha and Seattle.

Chicago clearings were $273,100,000, against $255,100,000 last year.

Steel Industry's Research Cost Reaches New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

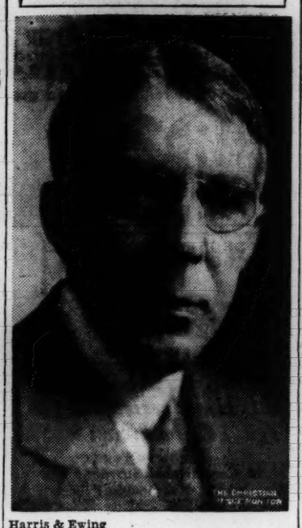
NEW YORK, May 14—The steel industry will spend more on research in 1936 than for any recent year, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. Its expenditures for research work will exceed 1929 by nearly 6 per cent.

An inquiry by the institute covering 42 companies comprising nearly 90 per cent of the steel capacity of the industry shows a combined research budget for the current year of $9,200,000. The total for the same group of companies was $8,100,000 in 1935 and $8,700,000 in 1929.

During 1935 it is estimated that the cost of research amounted to about 37 cents on every ton of finished products produced by the companies covered by the inquiry.

The facilities and equipment necessary for the steel industry's research program are valued in excess of $6,000,000 and almost 2200 engineers, metallurgists, chemists, physicists and other technical experts devote their full time to research. In addition, nearly 300 other employees of these steel companies spend a major part of their time in research endeavor.

Discusses Pensions



Harris & Ewing

Robert C. Glazier
President of the Society for Savings, Hartford, Conn., and Retiring President of the National Association of Savings Banks

British Exports And Imports Rise During Past Month

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—The following are the Board of Trade figures for April:

Total imports, £66,660,000; exports of British products, £33,420,000; re-exports, £5,920,000; total exports, £39,340,000; excess of imports, £27,320,000.

Trade for April, 1936, compared with April, 1935, and April, 1934, as follows:

	1936	1935	1934
Exports of British goods—	£33,420,000	£33,010,000	£30,100,000
Re-exports, foreign goods—	5,920,000	4,203,000	5,019,000
Total exports—	£39,340,000	£37,213,000	£35,119,000
Total imports—	66,660,000	59,844,000	56,326,000
Excess of imports—	£27,320,000	£22,631,000	£21,207,000

Trade for the first four months of this year compared with the corresponding period of 1935 and 1934 as follows:

	1936	1935	1934
Exports of British goods—	£139,501,000	£138,498,000	£124,813,000
Re-exports, foreign goods—	21,782,000	18,089,000	19,923,000
Total exports—	£161,283,000	£156,587,000	£144,735,000
Total imports—	266,981,000	237,712,000	229,871,000
Excess of imports—	£105,698,000	£81,125,000	£85,136,000

Shoe Production In First Quarter Breaks Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—Production of shoes in the first quarter of this year totaled 98,158,110 pairs, breaking all records for a similar period, according to a survey by Dunn & Bradstreet.

During the first four months of this year production showed a substantial increase in spite of one of the most severe winters in the last decade, which called for greater use of rubbers and overshoes.

Production in the first four months, says the report, ranged from 8 to 6 per cent larger than in the comparative 1935 period, wholesale volume was ahead by 8 to 11 per cent, while the increase in retail sales ran as high as 15 to 20 per cent. Volume buyers have come into the market for larger quantities since mid-April, and some of the cutting rooms have worked close to capacity.

Prospects Good

"This improvement," the survey continues, "has given an auspicious start for continuing the uninterrupted advance of the shoe trade for the fourth successive year, with indications that new high ground may be entered.

"In 1935 a record was established for shoe production, which reached 383,761,499 pairs, a rise of 7.5 per cent from the 1934 total and 6.2 per cent from the previous peak reached at 361,407,000 pairs in 1929. In the first quarter of 1936 this high level was maintained, as output of 98,158,110 pairs surpassed all totals for the comparative period in the trade's history.

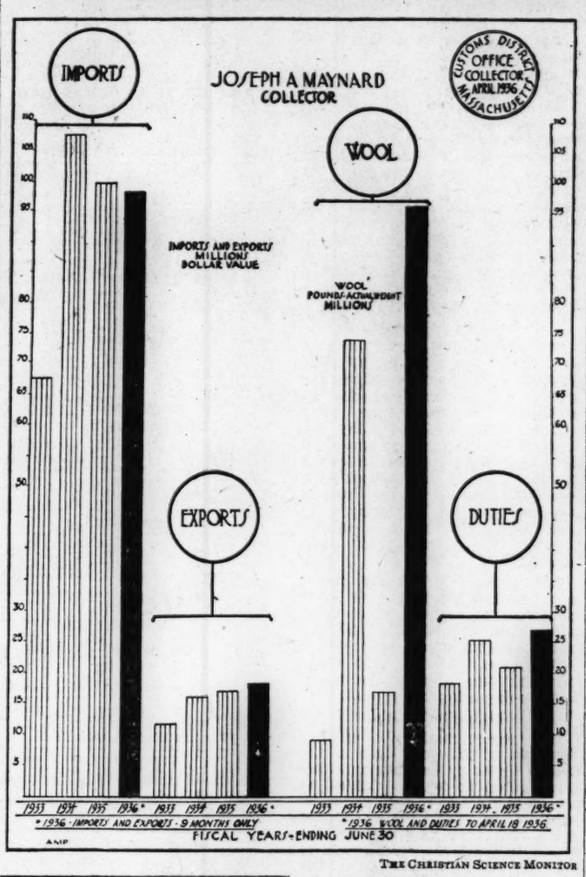
"Consumer resistance had not developed thus far to the moderate mark-ups which retailers have made on some grades of shoes," the report says, "as manufacturers have been slow to pass along their higher materials and production costs. Inventories, while well in hand, are heavier than last Spring.

New Record in 1935

"Nearly all of the shoe manufacturers operated at a higher rate during the four months of 1936 than in the same period a year ago, in spite of the fact that factories in some sections were hampered by floods and disrupted transportation facilities during a part of March. For each month, production was in excess of that for the corresponding one of the year preceding. This record was achieved notwithstanding the fact that during the last half of 1935 the output for every month was larger than the total for the corresponding months of 1934.

"It was this gain which enabled the total production of boots and shoes for 1935 to establish a new all-time high at 383,761,499 pairs. This was an increase of 7.5 per cent over the 357,119,401 pairs turned out in 1934, and exceeded the peak that had held at 361,407,000 since 1929," the survey concludes.

Wool Imports at Boston Show Tremendous Gain in 9 Months



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commerce of the Port of Boston, leaping ahead at an unprecedented rate in recent months, has already chalked up greater volume thus far in the current fiscal year than in any full 12 months in the past four years.

Imports for consumption; exports; wool receipts and revenue for Uncle Sam in the form of tariff duties collected on foreign goods landed here, piled up in each case a generous margin in the first nine months of this federal fiscal year over any full year since 1932.

Figures received at the Boston Customs House today covering the first six months of the current fiscal year, July 1 to Dec. 31, show that collections of duties by the Government in the Massachusetts district increased 37.6 per cent over the like period of the previous fiscal year. This compares with gains by the New York district of 12.1 per cent and by the United States as a whole of 10.9 per cent. The ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore showed decreases for the six months' period.

Spectacular Recovery

Boston has done its bit for the nation-wide observance of National Foreign Trade Week—May 17 to 23—Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs for the Massachusetts District, declared today. "This port has climbed to a lone pinnacle, unique among all other seaports of this nation by the most spectacular recovery in its history," Maynard declared. "And it all happened within the past seven months."

Trade that has been virtually stifled by high tariff walls is beginning to flow again as Uncle Sam consummated reciprocal trade agreements with several foreign nations, he explained. Thirteen such pacts have been concluded, the last of which was with France, and the effect on commerce of the United States, particularly the port of Boston, has been far reaching in its benefits.

"Imports surged upward, reaching $98,050,827 in value from July 1, 1935 (start of the federal fiscal year), to March 31, 1936, at the Massachusetts Customs District, comprising Boston and 10 subports," Mr. Maynard declared. "Exports jumped to $18,212,228 in the nine months. Receipts of foreign wools have reached the imposing total of more than 102,000,000 pounds. Collection of customs duties added more than $28,000,000 to the coffers of Uncle Sam.

"It is a sharply defined picture of prosperity in foreign trade and one that brings cheer to thousands of persons whose livelihood is gleaned directly or indirectly from commerce.

Wool Receipts Jump

"Wool alone—and Boston is the greatest wool market on the North American continent—flowed into the district from foreign countries to the extent of 96,348,863 pounds up to April 18, and today is more than 102,000,000 pounds. Shown in chart form it towers far above the 16,656,277 pounds for the full previous year.

"The spurt in exports is especially gratifying to trade, shipping and port interests because it carries further the steady increase in the shipment of American goods to foreign markets. For the entire fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, exports from the Massachusetts Customs District totaled $11,259,273, a figure that jumped to $15,929,594 the next year, $17,078,728 a year ago, and for only nine months of this year reached the pleasing total of $18,212,228."

Carriers in 1936 May Make First Profit in 5 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—Net operating income of railroads in the United States during April reached high levels for the year, according to preliminary returns, and surpassed the $34,600,000 reported for April, 1935.

Gross revenues of Class I railroads in April indicate a total of about $310,000,000, compared with $308,300,000 in March and $274,600,000 in April, 1935.

The railways should earn in 1936 a net income of about $162,000,000, allowing for heavier expenses this year in most divisions and based upon a predicted rise of 10 per cent in traffic, according to Young & Ottley, Inc.

This would be the first net income since 1931 and would contrast with net losses of $287,538 in 1935, $16,887,000 in 1934, $5,862,000 in 1933 and $139,203,821 in 1932.

Discussing the passenger situation in detail, the analysis emphasizes that the cruz of this problem continues to be the private automobile, not the bus or airplane. Automobile riders paid more than $4,600,000,000 for their transportation in 1934—latest official figures—or 90 per cent of the total amount which the public paid all transport agencies to be moved from one point to another. However, it cost 25 per cent less on the average to travel by railroad than by automobile.

"If railroad passenger rates are generally reduced," the report adds, "it will mean that the private automobile will lose much of its appeal as a means of traversing long and intermediate distances. The revenue effect of generally lower rates in the East is still undemonstrated. In the South and West revenues gained with lower fares, but this result might not obtain in the East."

With any marked expansion of traffic, the report adds, the railroads will find modern equipment an immediate necessity. The maintenance, repair and movement of locomotives and freight cars, it is pointed out, normally absorb about one half the operating cost of railroads. Purchase today of 20,000 locomotives would still leave an estimated 47 per cent of all tractive power approaching obsolescence over the next five years.

"The extraordinary strides which the railroads have made in operating efficiency," explains the report, "is distinctly revealed in the above estimate indicating that 16.6 per cent of gross will be saved for net railway operating income in 1936. This compares with 14.4 per cent last year, with 10.4 per cent during the depth of the depression in 1932, and an average of 17.5 per cent during the 1923-1929 period."

Power Production Gains 14.5 P. C. Over 1935 Period

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported actual power production for the week ended May 9 at 1,947,771,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 1 per cent from the previous week and 14.5 per cent from the corresponding week of the year before.

The Edison Electric Institute pointed out that the increase was due almost entirely to the abrupt jump from spring into the heat of summer. With the temperature throughout the country ranging 10 degrees above both last week and the same period a year ago, the 8,000,000 electric refrigerators in use in the country took enough extra current to account for the bulk of the 18,968,000 kwh. gain.

The increase for the past week over a year ago for principal geographical centers follows:

New England, 13.3 per cent; middle Atlantic, 12.1 per cent; central industrial, 14.5 per cent, west central, 16.3 per cent; southern states, 16.0 per cent; Rocky Mountain, 21.8 per cent, and Pacific Coast, 15.6 per cent.

Insurance Firms Increase Holdings of Bank Stocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 14—Bank stocks held by the 16 insurance companies which underlie Deposited Insurance Shares increased 28.3 per cent from an aggregate of $24,730,827 on Dec. 31, 1934 to $31,753,476 on Dec. 31, 1935. Total invested assets of these companies increased only 18.3 per cent from $689,223,544 to $582,445,212 over the same period.

That the increase in bank stocks is not due simply to the higher market value of the stocks is made clear in the following tabulation of bank shares held by the 16 insurance companies, as of Dec. 31, 1934 and Dec. 31, 1935. This tabulation is confined solely to those bank stocks which comprise the portfolio of Deposited Bank Shares.

No. of Shares Held by 16 Ins. Companies	Dec 31 1934	Dec 31 1935
Name of Bank		
Bank of The Manhattan Co.	5,537	5,537
Bank of New York & Trust Co	1,513	1,780
Bankers Trust Company	34,500	35,648
Central Hanover Bk & Tr Co.	38,902	39,212
Chase National Bank	44,601	44,601
Chemical Bank & Trust Co	17,938	20,400
Corn Exchange Bk Tr Co	8,000	9,000
First National Bank	865	920
Guaranty Trust Co	11,389	12,169
Irving Trust Co	18,602	18,125
Manufacturers Trust Co	2,500	2,500
National City Bank	12,700	14,700
New York Trust Co	6,300	6,801
Public Nat Bk & Tr Co	500	500
United States Trust Co	755	755

Insurance Assets Attain New Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, May 14

UNITED STATES life insurance companies' assets reached a new high of $23,828,173,000 at the end of 1935, according to estimates by The Spectator, national insurance journal.

This figure is nearly $2,000,000,000 greater than the $21,843,794,000 total at the end of 1934, and represents an increase of 36 per cent over the total admitted assets of all companies at the end of 1929.

The Spectator also estimates the total of all new life insurance business written and paid for in 1935 at $14,873,302,000, the first time during the depression that the 1929 total of new paid-for business has been exceeded. The 1929 total was $14,529,157,975.

Paint Industry Near 1929 Level, Survey Indicates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—Paint distribution this year promises to reach levels close to those of 1929, a report on the paint and varnish industry in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys indicates. Chief among the several factors combining to effect this improvement are the rehabilitation programs of manufacturing plants throughout the country, and the resumption of long postponed maintenance programs by the railroads.

"With automobile sales exceeding the 1935 level, it may be assumed that car manufacturers in 1936 will consume even more paint than last year," continues the report. "However, the biggest lift to paint sales is expected to come from the building industry, particularly the residential construction branch. For the quarter ending March 31, 1936, residential construction contracts in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains amounted to $123,885,000, or 75 per cent above the 1936 first quarter. The shortage of dwellings is still large and despite the rapid rate of recovery residential building is still far below the first three months of 1931.

"While percentage gains in paint sales for the first two months of 1936 were small compared with the 20 per cent sales advance enjoyed in the full year 1935, the showing was satisfactory in view of the curtailment in paint demand caused by extremely adverse weather conditions. That the situation remained basically strong was indicated by the fact that orders on manufacturers' books were estimated at 20 per cent to 40 per cent above those on hand at the end of 1934.

"A bright industry outlook forecasts still higher earnings for paint companies this year and stocks offer oportunities for further appreciation, notwithstanding the broad advances enjoyed in 1935. Lacking the large inventory profits which featured 1934 and early 1935, linseed oil companies probably will make slow earnings progress from here on. Such issues, however, remain satisfactory for income purposes."

Acceptance Council To Dissolve; I. B. A. To Carry on Work

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Dissolution of the American Acceptance Council and absorption of its functions by the American Bankers Association was decided upon yesterday by representatives of leading banks.

The council was founded 17 years ago to aid in developing an American bill market and to conduct an educational campaign among bankers and business men pointing out the advantages of such an improvement in the country's credit system.

Those at the session comprise the executive committee of the council and their action must be ratified by the full membership. The bankers' association already has agreed to assume the council's duties.

World Consumption Of Copper Rises

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—World consumption of copper increased to 142,300 tons in April from 136,988 tons in March, and world stocks of refined metal declined to 471,000 tons from 483,296 tons at the end of March, statistics released to the trade today disclosed.

Domestic consumption for the month totaled 59,700 tons against 56,488 in March. Foreign use came to 82,600 against 80,540 tons.

The reduction in domestic supplies left the figure at 233,610 tons at the end of April against 238,601 tons at the end of the preceding month. Foreign stocks were 237,390 tons compared with 244,695 tons.

World output of refined copper was placed at 130,010 tons against 138,934 tons, domestic producers contributing 58,810 tons compared with 67,044 tons in March.

U. S. Exports Up To Asia but Lower To South America

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—A decline in United States exports to South America and a slight gain in those to Asia, including Japan, was reported by the Commerce Department today for March, 1936, over March, 1935.

In previous recent months these trends had been in the contrary direction. For the first three months of the year exports to South America were up and to Asia down, compared with 1935.

The March, 1936, export total, made public about two weeks ago, was $194,792,000 against $185,016,000 in March, 1935. Today's figure broke the totals down by countries and areas.

The following table shows United States exports to major geographical divisions:

Area	March, 1935	March, 1936
Europe	$76,461,000	$82,932,000
Northern No. America	26,136,000	27,945,000
Southern No. America	18,696,000	19,593,000
South America	16,981,000	15,438,000
Asia	32,263,000	32,578,000
Oceania	6,370,000	5,762,000
Africa	8,119,000	10,553,000
Imports by geographical area were:		
Europe	47,649,000	55,789,000
Northern No. America	20,577,000	26,675,000
Southern No. America	21,487,000	24,528,000
South America	23,910,000	26,125,000
Asia	52,144,000	54,577,000
Oceania	2,501,000	5,209,000
Africa	6,088,000	5,504,000
United States exports to major countries were:		
Canada	25,609,000	27,356,000
France	7,661,000	8,388,000
Germany	6,247,000	9,187,000
Italy	6,947,000	5,891,000
Japan	14,744,000	16,401,000
Russia	1,804,000	4,218,000
United Kingdom	29,453,000	32,012,000
Imports from major countries were:		
Canada	20,191,000	26,309,000
France	4,646,000	5,385,000
Germany	6,362,000	6,490,000
Italy	2,901,000	2,812,000
Japan	12,634,000	12,670,000
Russia	1,104,000	1,172,000
United Kingdom	11,611,000	16,949,000

Prof. Sprague Agrees 'In Principle' With Corporations Tax

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Professor G. M. W. Sprague, Harvard economist, agreed "in principle" here last night with the proposed bill to tax undistributed corporation earnings, but advanced his own suggestions for such levies.

They included retaining the present corporate tax, and levying "a very moderate additional tax" on retained earnings of corporations. This "modest tax," he said, would be on a graduated scale.

Professor Sprague spoke at a dinner of the Economic Club of New York, at which Prof. Ralph Robey of Columbia University attacked the "New Deal." After taking issue with Sprague on some points, the Columbia professor said:

"Until you have a new group in Washington, you don't have an outside fighting chance of bringing federal finances in order."

Mr. Robey questioned Mr. Sprague's statement that no appreciable amount of inflation exists, with the Harvard professor in turn defending certain New Deal policies and expressing an optimistic view for the future.

Mr. Sprague, while fearing no immediate inflation, forecast inflationary measures two years hence if unemployment continues.

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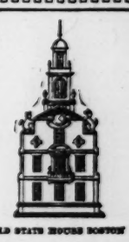
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The World's Business

Prospect of Revising Tax Measure—Experts' Testimony—Impression in Washington

By H. B. E.

THE views which have been exressed in Washington in opposition to the undivided corporation profits bill in its present form have impressed the Senators no less than the general public. It now looks as if there will be a wholesale rewriting of the measure. All the arguments as advanced by the oppositionists had already been presented in this space or in Mr. Fleming's. And the compromise may take the form which has been urged here—namely, the retention of the corporat. income tax, with an increased rate, together with some tentative realization of the principle of taxing undistributed profits.

The primary purpose of a revenue measure should be to raise revenue. The proposal to tax undistributed profits, however, would have surrendered a calculable yield of $1,100 millions for a yield upon which the tax experts differ by a wide margin. Mr. George O. May, head of Price, Waterhouse, and Company, does not think that the new measure would mean even any increase in revenue. Mr. May's eminence in the world of accountancy warrants the attention in the Senate which his evidence obtained. The President's ostensible reason for proposing fresh taxation was to fill in the hole in the budget which was created by the bonus legislation and the invalidation of the A. A. A. New revenue as well as decreased expenditures is urgently required to begin the long painful march back to budgtary equilibrium. If the proposal does not increase the revenue, there is no fiscal reason for it. For fiscal reasons, therefore, we think that the present system should be retained and that new money should be raised by building upon it, not by revolutionizing it.

The measure, however, is not primarily a revenue measure. Representative Doughton, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, admitted that. He said, "There are two purposes in this bill, one for reform, and the other for revenue. In order to get reform we have to be a little patient about getting revenue." The reform is two-fold. One is to prevent "tax avoidance" by dominant wealthy shareholders in business corporations. Under the present system they can allow profits to accumulate in their business and thereby avoid payments on individual incomes in the higher brackets. Several notorious examples have been cited. It has been proved, however, that under the House bill these dominant shareholders could still save money by continuing this very practice. The measure, in other words, would not effect this particular reform.

The other reform has taken the Administration on to very contentious ground. It is to prevent "oversaving." In the view of Administration spokesmen, echoing such economists as J. M. Keynes, "oversavings" helped to bring on the depression. This was how the view was put in a colloquy in the House hearings:

> Question: What would be your views of the possibility of another depression coming, and, no surpluses having been accumulated by business concerns to meet that situation, how could they secure revenue with which to meet the depression? We hope it will not occur, but we have to count on it, have we not?
>
> Treasury Spokesman: We have profited and can profit only by our past experience. I can only repeat what I said, that the greatest depression in the history of the country followed the accumulation of the greatest corporate surpluses in the history of the country.

Later this witness said:

> We also have some ground for suspecting that the accumulation of these corporate surpluses assisted materially in causing the depression.

A New York lawyer, who is connected with corporation management, echoes this argument. In a letter to me he says, "It seemed obvious to me that many of the large corporations have built up their cash and "sat" on it through fear, thus stopping the ready flow of cash into the hands of the public, which could in turn use the cash to recreate actual business." He does not say when he encountered this practice. But in 1930 I came across several examples of the same thing. Banks were advising corporations, which were still in an excellent condition, against distributing their normal dividends. From these isolated instances I imagined that this must be normal practice. The figures for 1930, however, showed that it wasn't. Nor can it be proved from the figures that there was undue corporate savings before the depression. The following figures are taken from the Brookings volume, *"America's Capacity to Consume"*:

Year	Additions to Corporate Surplus	Year	Additions to Corporate Surplus
	Corporate Savings		
1909	1296	1920	1397
1910	1151	1921	—2685
1911	690	1922	1676
1912	1246	1923	2432
1913	1400	1924	1463
1914	585	1925	2851
1915	2117	1926	2223
1916	4939	1927	996
1917	4732	1928	2388
1918	1986	1929	2238
1919	4330		

As for what might be called the post-depression days—namely, in the last two years—there has certainly been some replenishing of reserves. Is this "oversaving"? A good deal of the earnings are used for the purpose of building new equipment. This work distributes wages and gives employment to the persons who constitute the bulk of the unemployed, namely, those in the capital goods industries. Tax policy should encourage such expansion instead of putting a brake on it.

But the Administration is obsessed with the consumer industries. It seems to think that money which reaches consumers indirectly never reaches them at all. At his March 3 press conference, for instance, the President is reported to have said that the tax proposal would encourage necessary but discgurage "unnecessary" business expansion. It is as impossible to say objectively what is "unnecessary" expansion as it is to say what are "adequate armaments" or "dangerous" driving. The definition admits only of a subjective opinion. "Unnecessary" business expansion is just as much the need of these times of unemployment as "necessary" business expansion. Let us put the problem another way. Higher dividends at the present time would increase "velocity" by increasing stockholder spending, but they would decrease "velocity" by decreasing corporate spending for plant renovations, additions, betterments, etc.

The last word, it is true, has not been said upon the "oversavings" argument. Economists are at loggerheads over it. Till the argument has been decided a tax policy should not be based squarely upon its validity. Already there is provision in the Revenue Act of 1934 for the prevention of "unreasonable" reserves. Laws are on the statute book, also, against dummy holding companies. They might well be strengthened. But I am more than ever convinced by the expert testimony in Washington that new taxes should be built upon *incomes* and not on *savings*. The American Institute of Accountants, it seems to me, has provided a much safer base upon which to erect a new corporate tax measure. Its recommendations, five in number, are given hereunder:

> (1) That the existing form of corporate income tax be retained, at increased rates if necessary:
>
> (2) That the existing personal exemptions be reduced in order to broaden the base of the normal tax, or that the same result be obtained by an irrecoverable withholding at the source in respect of fixed or determinable income of the character required to be included in information returns under the existing law;
>
> (3) That the normal tax be increased, and/or the normal tax be applied to dividends, if necessary;
>
> (4) That the principle of taxing undistributed income be applied at a low rate on a fixed base, *by subjecting to this form of supertax the excess of "adjusted net income" over the sum of (a) the corporate income tax on such income and (b) dividends paid during the taxable year.*
>
> (5) As an alternative proposal respecting taxation of undistributed income, and as an incentive to increased dividends, the following method should be considered: *In conjunction with a higher corporate income tax rate* (applied directly to the fixed or determinable base of "adjusted net income" as heretofore) *a "drawback" at a fixed rate* (applied directly to the amount of dividends paid during the taxable year) *may be allowed as a credit against the corporate income tax.*
>
> This basis also avoids the mathematical complications of a variable rate on a variable base. It would seem logical that the larger the rate of "draw-back" the greater would be the incentive to increased distributions of dividends (within the limits of sound financial practice) resulting in a greater yield from the surtax on individual incomes.

Crane to Supply Paper For Treasury Printing

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The Treasury awarded to Crane & Co., Dalton, Mass., a contract for furnishing paper for printing currency and public debt securities during the next fiscal year.

The Government will pay 37 cents a pound for paper with 75 per cent linen and 25 per cent cotton content.

A total of 825 tons of paper will be needed during the year for currency alone. The quantity necessary for printing public debt securities has not been estimated.

Price Elected Director Of Western Electric Co.

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—T. Brooke Price, of Charleston, W. Va., was elected a director and general counsel of Western Electric Co., Inc., Teletype Corp., and Manufacturers' Junction Railway Co. at a meeting of the boards of the three concerns.

At the Western Electric meeting, he also was elected a member of the executive committee and vice president.

Price also was appointed general consul of Electrical Research Products, Inc., succeeding J. H. Ray, resigned.

N. Y. Bankers Take Stand Against Personal Loan Bill

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—The committee on state legislation of the New York State Bankers Association in a letter to member institutions took a stand against the personal loan bill which awaits Governor Lehman's signature.

The committee declared the bill is "thoroughly unsound," is "loosely and hastily drawn" and has far reaching implications that were not understood by the Legislators.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

said. He got the ticket. And the Italian consulate got a taste of Empire responsibility.

Quoddy—Study Advised in Senate

Washington—Reports that the Passamaquoddy power project and the Florida ship canal were defunct were apparently exaggerated. A resolution has appeared in the Senate providing the following:

The President should be authorized to name two engineering boards of three men each. They are to study the practicality of both projects, report back June 20 and if the report is favorable, the President is to be authorized to provide funds for the projects immediately. The resolution was introduced by Senator Robinson, Senate Democratic leader.

Passamaquoddy situation elaborated: Local pages.

Farm Mortgage—Bill Defeated, 235-142

Washington—Predictions of the volume of inflationist sentiment in the House of Representatives was greatly deflated when the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Refinancing bill was defeated 235 to 142. The American Federation of Labor's denunciation of the measure is widely accorded a major part in the bill's defeat. But no less, perhaps, was the defeat due to generally improved conditions that water down legislators' ardor for extreme remedies.

Social Security—Lehman's Legislation Checked

Albany — The New York Legislature stopped the clock at 11:55 yesterday to avoid a scheduled adjournment at "noon." They also stopped for the time being, the progress of Governor Lehman's social security program, by defeating the bills which have been a focus for intense political battle since they were introduced last March.

Hectic Record

Twice the Governor took to the radio to appeal over the heads of the Assembly for action on his measures, forestalled by the control of upstate Republicans hostile to new-deal-like social legislation and aware that it is election eve.

The Governor's proposal would have permitted New York State to participate in federal aid for the blind and the aged and dependent mothers and children. About 33 states have already passed tie-in legislation.

Pension Feature Salvaged

Governor Lehman took his own advice that the issue should be lifted out of politics. When his Republican foeman, James J. Wadsworth, embodied the pension feature of the program in a bill of his own, the Governor summoned his party to pass it.

The Wadsworth Pension Bill was passed. It reduces the pension eligibility age from 70 to 65; it increases recipients from about 56,000 to 110,000; it makes possible federal aid of approximately $12,000,000.

Lost is the federal aid that would have been provided for the care of the blind and dependent children and mothers. This loss has been estimated to cost the city of New York between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. Had the Assembly passed the Governor's bill before April 1, federal aid for all categories of the security program would have been forthcoming for February and March.

How the Republicans Reason

Republicans in opposing the Governor's proposal have argued that it would spell prohibitive expenditures, that it would boost taxes, that it would create a dangerous bureaucracy, and that it would invite federal despotism over New York.

The Record

As the New York Legislature approaches adjournment, its principal achievement appears to consist in having passed a series of Governor Lehman's anticrime bills. Social workers condemn the Legislature for failing to pass the bill ratifying the child labor amendment and for jettisoning the Governor's social security bill. Supporters of better government mark as a failure, the Legislature's refusal to pass the reapportionment act. The budget was left unbalanced, relief funds were voted to be borrowed instead of appropriated.

World Vista by Shortwaves

A table of the principal shortwave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions, E. S. T.
HC2ET	Guayaquil Ecuador	65.22	4.60	9:15-11 p m Wed. and Sat
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	51.99	5.77	8-11 p. m.
OAX4D	Lima, Peru	51.90	5.78	9-11:30 p m Wed and Sat
YV2RC	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	5.15 to 10:30 p. m.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	Daily, 7-10 p. m.
YV5RMO	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	5:15-9:30 p. m.
HRN	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	51.11	5.87	8:30-10 p. m. (later Sundays)
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	50.94	5.89	6:30-9 p m
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	50.42	5.95	7-10:15 p. m. (or 11:30)
HJN	Bogota, Colombia	50.42	5.96	8:30-11 p m.
HIX	Trujillo City, D. R	50.17	5.98	4:40-5:40 p. m.
XEV1	Mexico City	50.17	5.98	Tues., Fri., 9-11 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico City, Mexico	49.99	6.00	7 p. m.-midnight, irregularly
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	4-7; 8-10 p. m.
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	6 to 11 p. m.
HI9B	Santiago City, D R.	49.76	6.03	Approx 8-10 p m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	7 to 10:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	Sun., 5-7 p. m.; Mon., Tues., Thurs., 7-9 p. m.
W4XB	Miami, Florida	49.67	6.04	8:30 (or 9:15)-10:30 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	6-10 p m
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	49.55	6.05	7 to 11 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	5:30 a. m.-7 p. m.; 10-mid.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	49.50	6.06	7 to 10 p. m.
DJM	Zeesen, Germany	49.35	6.08	7:30-9:30 p. m.
CRCX	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	4:30-11:30 p. m.
ZTJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.18	6.10	11:45 p m.-12:30 a. m.; 3:30-7:30 a m
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	Mon., Wed., Sat., 4 p. m.-1 a. m. Tues., Thurs., Fri., 8 p. m.-1 a. m.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.10	Mid-1 a. m.; Sun., Tues. Thurs., Fri., 8 p. m.-1 a. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Nova Scotia	49.10	6.11	4 p. m.-midnight
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	49.05	6.12	7:30-9 p. m
XEFT	Veracruz, Mexico	49.02	6.12	7:30 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N J	49.02	6.12	10 to 11 p. m.
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.92	6.13	11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	9 p. m. to 1 a. m.
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	6 to midnight
KZRM	Manila, P. I.	48.65	6.14	4 to 7 a. m.
TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	48.80	6.41	5:30 to 11:15 p. m.
YV3RC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	4:30-9:30 p m.
HJ3ABF	Bogota, Colombia	48.62	6.17	7 to 11 p. m.
YV12RM	Maracay, Venezuela	47.62	6.30	4:30-11 p m., irreg.
YV4RC	Caracas, Venezuela	47.15	6.38	5-10 p. m
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	46.51	6.45	6 to 10 p m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	46.30	6.48	7-10 p. m.
YV6RV	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30 to 9:30 p. m.
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thursdays, 9:30-11:30 p m
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.00	6.67	5:45-7:45 p. m., Sun.; 9:20-11:20 p. m., Tuesdays.
YVQ	Maracay, Venezuela	44.96	6.67	Saturday, 8 to 8:30 p. m.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	7-10:30 p m
XECR	Mexico City, Mexico	40.65	7.38	Sun., 7-8 p. m.
HBP	Geneva, Switzerland	38.57	7.80	Saturdays, 5:30-6:15 p. m.
ZBW	Hong Kong, China	34.29	8.75	Irreg. near 6 a. m.
HAT-4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sundays 6 to 7 p. m.
COCH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	8 a. m.-midnight
HJU	Buenaventura, Colombia	31.58	9.50	Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 to 11 p. m.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	4:45 to 5:45 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	12:15 to 5:45 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	4-7 a. m., except Sundays.
LKJ-1	Jeloy, Norway	31.50	9.52	5 to 8 a m
XEME	Merida, Mexico	31.51	9.52	5:30-11 p. m.
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	4 p m to midnight
XGOA	Nanking, China	31.44	9.54	Irreg. near 6 a. m.
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	4:50-10:55 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	4:50-10:55 p. m.
VUB	Bombay, India	31.36	9.57	Irreg., near 7 and 11 a. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass	31.36	9.57	6 a. m. to midnight.
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	3:15-7:30 a. m., except Sun.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	6-8; 9-11 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.29	9.59	7:30 to 10 p. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	31.28	9.59	11 a. m.-7 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	31.28	9.59	Sun., 7-8 p. m.; Wed., 6-10 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sundays 12:30-2:30; 4:30-8:30 a. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Saturdays, 5:30 to 6:15 p m
LRX	Buenos Aires	31.25	9.60	Relays "El Mundo," nights, irreg.
2RO	Rome, Italy	31.18	9.63	1:30-5:30; 6-7:30 p. m.
YDB	Bandoeng, Java	31.09	9.65	Near 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.07	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 4-7 p. m
DJI	Zeesen, Germany	31.00	9.67	5 to 7 p. m
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.40	9.87	5:15-9:30 p. m. (Sat. 1-3 p. m.)
KAZ	Manila, P. I.	30.03	10.00	Irreg., 5-7 a. m.
ORK	Brussels, Belgium	29.04	10.33	2:30-4 p. m. irreg.
PMN	Bandoeng, Java	29.25	10.26	Sun., 7-10 a m
CEC	Santiago, Chile	28.12	10.67	Irreg. near 7 p. m.
JVN	Nasaki, Japan	28.09	10.68	Mid.-1 a. m.; irregular other times; Tues., Fri., 2-3 p. m.
JVM	Nasaki, Japan	27.93	10.74	4-7:40 a. m.; Mon., Thurs., 2-3; 4-5 p. m.
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	27.38	10.96	Irreg. near 7 or 8 a. m.
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	Mornings (Sun. 8-11 a. m.)
HJ4ABA	Medellin, Colombia	25.60	11.71	6:30-10:30 p. m.
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	7-10; 10:30-11 p. m.
———	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.60	11.72	6-15 p m.-1 a. m.
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	12:15-5:45, 6-8, 9-11 p. m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.49	11.77	11:35 a. m.-4:20 p. m. 4:50-10:50 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	25.42	11.79	8:30-6 p.m.; Sun., 3:30-5 p.m.
2RO	"Radio Roma" Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	8:15 a m.-12:15 p. m.
W3XAA	Chicago, Ill	25.36	11.83	Daytime, irreg.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	5 to 9 p m
YDB	Bandoeng, Java	25.26	11.87	Nr.. 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., irreg
———	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.23	11.90	11:15 a m to 6 p m
RNE	Moscow U S S R.	25.00	12.00	4-6 p. m.; Sun., 6-7 a. m. also Sun., 1:40-2 p. m.
TFJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.52	12.23	12:30 to 1:30 a. m.
VPD	Suva, Fiji Islands	22.95	13.07	Mon. Wed. Fri. 11:30 a m.-12:30 p. m., irreg.
SPW	Warsaw, Poland	22.00	13.63	Irreg. near 4 p. m.
L2A	Sofia, Bulgaria	20.16	14.88	9-noon; 3:40-5:45 p. m.
GSF	Daventry, England	19.82	15.14	9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.20	Wed. Sat. Sun., 7:10-11:10 a. m. irreg.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	19.71	15.22	12:15-3:30 p. m.
GSI	Daventry, England	19.66	15.26	Noon-5 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N J	19.64	15.27	Irreg. near 5 p. m.
LRU	Buenos Aires Argentina			6 to 8 p. m.
GSP	Daventry, England	19.60	15.31	10 a. m.-2 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady N Y.	19.56	15.34	Sundays, 9-10 a. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	9:05-11 a. m.
DJE	Zeesen, Germany	16.80	17.76	8 a. m.-3 p. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	6-8:45; 9-noon
GSG	Daventry, England	16.86	17.79	6 to 8:45 a. m.
GSJ	Daventry, England	13.93	21.53	7 to 9 a. m
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13.92	21.54	7:30 a. m.-1 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, New Jersey	13.94	21.52	

Vancouver Editor Helped to Build Western Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—In the passing of R. J. Cromie, publisher and editor of the Vancouver Sun, western Canada has lost one of its most dynamic and picturesque personalities.

Government leaders, businessmen and newspapers joined in declaring that Mr. Cromie had accomplished things quite out of proportion to his relatively short life and his comparatively brief experience as a journalist.

"In my opinion, Robert Cromie did more for Vancouver and British Columbia in the last 20 years than any other single man," said Ian Mackenzie, Canadian Minister of Defense, and his opinion was echoed by many men high in Canada's public life.

Born in 1887 at Scotstown, Que., Mr. Cromie came west as a youth, joined a railway contracting firm, rose to an executive position and finally acquired the Vancouver Sun. A struggling morning paper changing to the afternoon field he made the Sun one of the most vital forces in the life of Western Canada.

Untrained for newspaper work, he hired the best men he could find and then set about learning journalism for himself. By exhaustive reading, by practicing the art of writing with all the diligence of a cub reporter, he made himself not only a business executive but a skilled journalist. Soon his editorials were being quoted all over Canada and abroad.

With a boy's enthusiasm he sponsored new causes, some of which were hopeless, many of which succeeded. His main enthusiasm was for the upbuilding of the West, for the creation of a great community in Vancouver. To this he contributed largely through a paper which influenced governments in the provinces on the prairies and in Ottawa.

Starting life as a poor boy, Mr. Cromie realized the need of travel to broaden his outlook on public affairs. In the last few years he wandered restlessly all over the world. Through Russia, the Orient, Europe, the South Seas and the Arctic, always with a notebook in his hand, questioning everyone he met, until his store of information was prodigious. After each trip he would return to Vancouver to tell Western Canada what he had learned through his newspaper and from the lecture platform. It was this ability to get the facts at their source and explain them in simple language that made him one of Canada's outstanding editors.

Schuschnigg Ousts Fascist 'Dictator'

(Continued from Page 1)

dead body, Chancellor Schuschnigg is now in position not only to disarm but to disband the private fascist army and keep only the regular army and state militia, both controlled by himself.

But although Prince von Starhemberg himself is out, Heimwehr representatives as such still remain in the Cabinet. One of its members, Eduard Baar-Baarenfels even takes Prince von Starhemberg's place as Vice-Chancellor and retains his old post as Minister of the Interior. This means that the Heimwehr will still direct the state police. Another Heimwehr man continues to be Minister of Finance.

So far the basis of the Cabinet has not been widened. Neither National Socialist, pronounced Democrat, nor representative of Labor has entered it.

What has happened is that Chancellor Schuschnigg has assumed complete power instead of sharing it with Prince von Starhemberg. There is a Clerical dictatorship resting on the Army, rather than the dual Fascist-Clerical dictatorship resting on the Army and the Heimwehr.

Government Isn't Stronger

Although Chancellor Schuschnigg has strengthened his personal position, it would be rash to say that the Government itself is stronger. So far it has won no new friends and has a new potential opponent in Prince von Starhemberg, who is at times capable of decisive action. In the opposition Prince von Starhemberg may prove as embarrassing as in the Cabinet. For a decade he has been causing political disturbance in Austria.

Schuschnigg Against Liberalism

Chancellor Schuschnigg announces that he will follow the same policy in home and foreign affairs. Though not Fascist, he is for authoritative government and is uncompromisingly against Marxism and Liberalism.

It is expected that Premier Mussolini of Italy will give him at least a show of support, despite Chancellor Schuschnigg's open defiance of the Italian Dictator's chief henchman—on the eve too of his paying a visit to Rome ostensibly to attend a football match but actually as most people believe to reinforce the political ties between himself and the Duce.

Entente With Reich Possible

Chancellor Schuschnigg is a Royalist and would like to see the Hapsburgs restored. The son of a general, he favors the old Austrian military traditions. Though he stands for the independence of Austria he comes from the Tyrol where the people are pronounced pro-German and not friendly to Italy. Thus, the eventual co-operation between Chancellor Schuschnigg and the German Reich on the basis of Austrian independence is not considered impossible, if he can maintain himself in office.

Chicago Judges Quit Bar Association

(Continued from Page 1)

practicing in the city, and subject to recall at a popular election every six years.

Difficult Task

Agencies of the leading political parties, says Mr. Martin in a study he just completed as a graduate student in the department of political science at the University of Chicago, have an entrenched position in the selection of all elective offices, including the judiciary, all but the impossible task of making constitutional changes in Illinois permits improvement only in the Municipal Court, the lone statutory creation of the judicial system.

His plan would require an integrated bar organization, one in which membership would be automatic for all practicing lawyers in the city, instead of a voluntary organization as at present.

The associate judges, appointed from the list offered by the bar group, would have to run on their records, the electorate voting each six years on the question, "shall Judge Blank be continued in office?" They would not run against another candidate and would remain in office only if the electorate approved.

Judge Would Retire

If disapproved in the popular election the associate justice would be removed and the chief justice would appoint another from the bar list. The chief justice himself would continue to run for re-election against another candidate or candidates each six years.

Other alternatives for recall, Mr. Martin suggests, would be removal by majority decision of the Illinois Supreme Court, by legislative recall, and by compulsory retirement at the age of 70.

The Chicago Bar Association has long sought to influence judicial elections by recommending to the electorate approved candidates, or rather by making public the results of a poll of its members on the qualifications and desirabilities of all the candidates.

In about 100 contests for judicial office in Chicago since 1887, the success of the association's endorsed candidates has ranged from 40 to 91 per cent for specific courts, and the general average is 71 per cent.

In the county court, the approved candidates have been successful only in 40 per cent of the cases, while in the probate court the average has been 91 per cent.

Less Successful

In nominating primaries the association has been less successful, 57 per cent of its endorsed Republican candidates and 64 per cent of the Democratic candidates being nominated.

In spite of some evidences of a lack of influence the association's record is considered significant by observers here, who point to the odds in the power of the political machines against which any reform movement must work.

"Control of the agencies of the leading political parties," Mr. Martin says, "extends to the sponsorship of candidates, control of party primaries and conventions, and, in the large majority of elections, to the fate of the candidates at the polls.

Impartiality Suffers

"The control forces the judicial candidates into a relationship of acquiescence and obeisance which profoundly affects the judicial independence and impartiality of the successful candidates. During their tenure of office this control extends to dictation in appointments, such as masters-in-chancery, receivers, etc., and allegedly is a factor in the actual administration of civil and criminal justice."

The principal merit of the plan, Mr. Martin points out, is in the attendant publicity which would be given to the nominating process. The bar would receive nominations and would canvass them through committees and apply the bar primary poll technique. The roster of eligibles would be more publicly projected, he says, than under the present rule of secret party caucus and partisan dictation.

Red Cross Welds Nations in Peace, Leaders Declare

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 14 — Looking above the barriers of nationalism which have hampered efforts for international peace in recent years, delegates to the annual convention of the American Red Cross here heard their leaders tell how this international organization has progressed in its efforts to render service without regard to national boundaries.

"The League of Red Cross Societies is, in a sense, an unofficial but vital League of Nations that does actually co-operate," said Albert D. Lasker, a businessman guest speaker "As time goes forward it may be a cordon of sanity stretching across a depressed and melancholy world.

Common Understanding

"All good citizens, no matter what form their government may take, achieve, through membership in the respective Red Cross societies, an affiliation . . . that brings about understanding and sympathy between different races and nationalities and whose chief glory is that it provides through a common work, something of a common understanding. For it is through the achievement of common understanding that civilization's main hope lies."

Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman, pictured the Red Cross as "a lamp burning brightly at all times to mark the way of sanity, of good feeling and understanding."

"I believe that the Red Cross spirit, shining through the world, will one day bring peace to all."

Plays World Role

Many reports made to the convention told of the work done in the United States by this humanitarian organization to relieve distress of 100,000 families in regions struck by tornadoes or inundated by flooded rivers—work so familiar to the American public that it is taken for granted, like police protection. Nor was surprise shown at the society's vast American membership of 4,000,000. But in the light of the difficulties which have confronted international diplomatic conferences of late, the emphasis placed by speakers on the role of the Red Cross in building up world understanding was taken as highly significant.

"Today nations are not finding it easy to agree concerning the limitation of arms," said Ernest J. Swift, vice-chairman in charge of foreign operations, "but Red Cross societies meeting together find it not difficult to work for the limitation of suffering. In these meetings there is no sacrifice of patriotism, but a sense of justice, of fairness, and of humanity.

Local Classified

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WANTED HOUSEMAN — Must have some knowledge of cooking and gardening; to go to country farm house until Oct. Berkshire Hills; $6 weekly; references required. HILLIARD, 320 West 83rd St., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Furniture repairman and refinisher for good upholstery shop. W. F. CHAPMAN, 85 Palmer Ave., Falmouth, Mass. Tel. 475-R.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOOD home, small salary, middle-aged woman, housework family of 4. 155 W. Chew St., Olney, Philadelphia, Pa.

NURSE—Experienced; complete charge 4-year-old boy unable to walk; must be Christian Scientist. Call Pelham 0340 or write 304 Corlies Ave., Pelham, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEAUTIFULLY built home, six large master rooms, five baths, studio with fire place, four servants' rooms with two baths. Cool in summer; warm in winter. Conveniently situated. About three acres cultivated grounds. Three-car garage. Near Greenwich or Stamford, Conn., railroad stations. Write Box S-26, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City

JAMAICA, N. Y.—2-family stucco, oil burner, 2-car garage; 20 min. to N. Y. C.; centrally located; reasonable. INDELL, 89-18 184th St.

HOUSES FURNISHED

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Attractively furnished; restricted neighborhood; convenient commuting; available now to October; $100.00 monthly. C. J. SCHOEN, Oakwood 8177.

HOUSES TO LET

NEAR CONNECTICUT LINE—Twenty-room house, beautifully built, well situated, six master rooms, five baths; for rent for summer or whole year. Partly furnished-unfurnished. Write Box S. 26, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave, New York City.

MILLINERY

ROSLYN MILLINERY Brooklyn, N. Y., 620 Nostrand Ave., between Pacific and Dean Sts., near Pratt Church, 2nd Anniversary Sale, $1.98 and up.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—5 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY 33 West 33d. New York City

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, mornings, $15 Suite 1960, 11 W. 42nd St., Chickering 4-6383. Call evenings.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 115 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging, decorating, estimates cheerfully given; contractor. ALBERT NORKIN, 307 Sterling Street. Tlocum 6-8289

REAL ESTATE

CONNECTICUT—4 acres, 2-family house, redecorated, all imp., rented, for florist nursery or poultry farming; 56 min. to N. Y. C.; reasonable. INDELL, 89-18 184th St., Jamaica, N. Y.

HOMES AND BUILDING SITES Sales and Rentals PERCY M. BIBAS 97 Boston Post Road Phone 983 LARCHMONT, N. Y.

NEW CANAAN—Offering an exceptional list of estates and attractive small places for sale; outstanding summer and yearly rentals. MRS. W. R. BREUCHAUD, MRS. THOMAS HORENDEN, Associate, Playhouse Building, New Canaan, Conn. Tel 107.

WANT a Country Place? Approx. 1 acre land; 6-room house, open porch; no improvements; town water in by August; 1-car garage; located in No. Reading, Mass. Priced for quick sale, $2200.00. FORD'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Tel. Read. 1404

PAYING GUESTS

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD, Freedom, N. H.—A country home in mountains; week, month, week-ends; reasonable rates

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS—Ideal for summer; private kitchenette, bath; $12; others $8-$6.50. THOMPSON, 925 West End (105th), N. Y. C.

BOSTON — Pleasant sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON. Com. 8560

BOSTON—Cool pleasant rooms, reasonable rates at 42 Gloucester Street, Circle 7626. Literary atmosphere, library of new books.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Attractive airy kitchenette, running water; redecorated, elevator, transients; singles-doubles $5-$7. (Endicott 2-3718.)

N. Y. C., 650 West 171st St. (Apt. 4-E)—Pleasant single, double room, kitchen privileges; near 7th and 8th Ave. subway.

N. Y. C. (86th St.), 2345 Broadway.—Beautiful outside room; home atmosphere; meals optional; $7. Endicott 2-4738.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—17 yrs. with last 2 employers; regular or part time; Mass. preferred; colored. F. C. M., 179 Clapp St., Milton, Mass. BLU. 3864.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED woman desires position, cook or general work; able to take full charge. MRS M. L. CARSON, 16 Davenport St., Boston.

COMPETENT governess speaking English, French, German, wishes position; children over four. Miss Becker, SU. 7-7346, New York City.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER—Experienced, capable young woman as companion housekeeper. Write Box M-14, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE desires summer position companion or tutor for children; speaks French, swims, drives a car; references. A. L. B., 41 Redington St., Waterville, Maine.

SLIP COVERS

TRANSFORM your home with smart fabrics; snug tailoring; reasonable. HOWARD K. BEATH, ED. 4-1395, 571 W. 139th St., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

WARDSBORO VT.—Enjoy our farm, high in Green Mountains; excellent food; views; rest; quiet; $15 weekly, $2.50 daily; write for information. MOUNTAIN SPRING FARM.

WHITE HOUSE on beautiful South River near Annapolis within hour's ride to Washington and Baltimore; abundant shade; boating, bathing; excellent table; restful, refined. MRS. L. W KRAPIEH, Riva, Md.

SUMMER HOMES

ON SOUND IN CONNECTICUT — Private summer home; six master rooms; four baths; good servants' quarters; own beach and dock. Write Box S-25, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

MISCELLANEOUS

SEND name and address for free package of shoe polish. State color desired. SAMPLE SHOE STORE, 289 Front St., Hempstead, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

RYE, NEW YORK — SUZANNE GEDNEY, real estate, 19 Purchase St.; approved sales properties; summer rentals, attractively furnished; yearly rentals, furnished, unfurnished.

SUMMER BOARD

VACATION high in pine forests, ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL (Estes) PARK, COLORADO; small cabin lodge; reasonable rates; riding and hiking; folder on request. MISS JESSIE HENGER, 3700 PAGE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

Washable FROCKS

$5.95

Fresh, cool, silky, well cut with deep hems and seams.

Sizes 12 to 20, 38 to 44

MEIGS & Co.

HOWLAND'S

49th Anniversary

Sale Ends Saturday!

You owe it to yourself to come. Every floor, every department, is featuring money-saving specials. New fresh summer stocks of everything for men, women and children.

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS BRIDGEPORT, CONN

Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*

We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

Henry C. Reid & Son JEWELERS

We repair Watches and all kinds of Jewelry

1134 Broad Street

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING A. JORDANO 60 Cannon St. 4-2507

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES

A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

The Sherwin-Williams Co.

Paints, Varnishes, Wallpapers

Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

DANBURY

MISS KNAPP'S Beauty Shoppe

Danbury 848

All Branches of Beauty Culture

98 West St. Unlimited Parking Time

GREENWICH

We recommend the new ZOTOS Permanent Wave

No machine. No electricity. A revelation of beauty and comfort.

All other beauty services.

Harper Method Shoppe TEL. 641 21 W. PUTNAM AVE

Pontiac Sales and Service

New Models Now on Display

GREENWICH CAB COMPANY

TEL. 2600 OPP RAILROAD STATION

OLD GREENWICH BEAUTY SHOP

272 Sound Beach Ave. Old Greenwich, Conn. Telephone Old Greenwich 7-0730

Bergeron's Pharmacy

Exclusive Distributors for

Louis Sherry Ice Cream

Visit our large and beautiful new store recently opened

Tele. 228 26 West Putnam Avenue

HARTFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained Telephone: 2-3619 1 to 4 daily, except Sat

Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section

Flint-Bruce's 45th ANNIVERSARY SALE

—a storewide event! Furniture, rugs, draperies, radios, kitchen appliances.

FLINT-BRUCE

103 Asylum St. Hartford

Miss Jeannette

Hairdresser

Scientific care of Hair and Skin OIL SHAMPOO AND WAVE $1.50 PERMANENT WAVING from $7

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Phone: Norwalk 1042

Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 a. m. Look for Norwalk display advertising in the news section

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk — 27 Wall St.
So. Norwalk — 14 So. Main St.

TRISTRAM & FULLER
DEPARTMENT STORE
Temporary Quarters
at 10-12-14 Main Street
Norwalk — Tel. 148 — Conn.

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
New Location
53 WALL STREET, NORWALK
Outfitters to Men and Boys

FINE FOOT WEAR
X-Ray Fitting
EMERSON and ELWOOD
43 No. Main St. — So. Norwalk

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
100 PROSPECT STREET
3-7535 — 12 to 5 p m daily

Attention Commuters
THE CANTERBURY LUNCH
Famous downtown for its excellent food announces the opening of a new Canterbury Lunch.
331 MADISON AVE.
(Entrance 43rd St.)
(Just a step from Grand Central)
AIR CONDITIONED
Self-Service
Reasonable Prices
11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

Visit the 5th
CITY-WIDE EXPOSITION
at the
STAMFORD JEWISH CENTER
May 16th to 21st

THE DOWNES-SMITH CO.
Electrical Contractors
FRIGIDAIRE—THOR WASHERS
CHAMBERS "RETAINED HEAT" RANGES
HOOVER CLEANERS—RADIOS
ELECTRIC RANGES and APPLIANCES
79 Atlantic St.—4-2136—Stamford

Buettner's
'BETTER FURNITURE'
MAIN & SUMMER STREETS
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

There's Nothing in the Summer Like a Porch GLIDER
Priced as Low as $13.98
Others up to $32.50
Fifth Floor
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET — STAMFORD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

The Fidelity Title and Trust Co.
129 ATLANTIC STREET
"Bank With The Fidelity"

Stamford Bedding Co.
456 MAIN STREET
Boston Post Road
Mattresses and Box Springs Made to Order
TEL 40241

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

TEX TIME
Town-Weave Suit, $25 — Knit-Tex Coat, $25
Saxon-Weave Suit, $30 — Worsted-Tex Suit, $35
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

Miss S. G. Stacey
FROCKS AND SPORTSWEAR
Prices to suit every purse
40 Broad St. (nr. Franklin St.)
Open Wednesday and Friday Eves.

I. Miller Beautiful Shoes
Sold in Connecticut at
L. SPELKE & SON.....STAMFORD
I. MILLER .....NEW HAVEN
I. MILLER .....HARTFORD

YALE LAUNDRY, INC.
579 Pacific Street
A Laundry Service for Every Household
CALL 3-1003

CLEARANCE
Spring Coats and Suits
Many at ½ Price
FRANKELS & SONS
262 Atlantic Street

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

Awnings
They add much to the looks and to the comfort of your home.
We've a complete stock of all sizes, in several grades, all ready to hang—and at prices so little that you'll feel it is neglect to your home not to have all your windows equipped with AWNINGS.
Come in and talk with our Awning Man.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
Waterbury, Conn.

Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
Knox Hats
Lily of France Corsets
Kislav Gloves
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn.

SEE the new wash materials in our dress goods department. Every pattern and color right up to the minute in style detail. Every one fast color and washable. 29c to 59c a yard.
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Straws and Panamas Cleaned and Reblocked
OLYMPIA HAT CLEANING and SHOE REPAIRING CO.
26 BANK STREET — Phone 4-9443

The Fred J. Wood Coal Co.
WILLIAM W. WOOD — FRANK L. WOOD
758 East Main Street
Dependable Coal and Friendly Service
Low spring prices now in effect.
PHONE 5-1389

Suggestions for the Memorial Day Outing
Underwood's Deviled Ham
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
R&R
FREEMAN'S
427 Willow Street — Phone 4-0197

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
HEARST TOWER

Hopkins Beauty Salon
Marie C. Little
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Hopkins Apts. 31st and St. Paul Sts.
Belmont 5600

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Corner Mulberry Street
Phone Vernon 4030

John H. Saumenig & Co.
Stationers
229 PARK AVENUE — PL. 1664
Stationery for the Home

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
THE NEW NO-MOTH
in Solid Form, 79c Complete
Keeps moths away from your wearing apparel. Vapor does not cling to your clothes. A sure protection.
Basement Store and Street Floor

Store Your FUR COATS Safely at WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

BOYCE and MILWAIN
66 and 68 State Street
STRAW HATS—PANAMAS
PALM BEACH and
TROPICAL WORSTED SUITS

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Avenue at Quail Street
Tel. 4-4163

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

BUDGET PLAN
for low cost purchase of
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
BLACK STORK ANTHRACITE
AMBRICOAL
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN, Inc.
129 WATER STREET — PHONE 4-9111

AUBURN

SHERMAN'S
LuNette SHOP
Twenty-five Years of Quality in Woman's Apparel
129 GENESEE ST. — AUBURN, N. Y.

LANGHAM'S FUNERAL SERVICE
107 North Street, Auburn, N. Y.
Telephone 87
Licensed Lady Embalmer

THE FENTON PRESS
Creators of Fine Printing

BINGHAMTON

SANITONE
Guaranteed as Advertised in the GOOD HOUSEKEEPING MAGAZINE

PERFECTION DRY CLEANING CO.
NORTH FLORAL AVE. — Dial 6-2393

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES — ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. — DIAL 7-2349

For Summer Comfort
Air-cooled fabrics in smart new summer shades and patterns will insure cool comfort on the hottest days. See them in our second floor department.
at McLEANS

LOCKTITE
ROOFING & SUPPLY CORP.
D. T. HOLLOWAY, *Pres.-Treas.*
Roofing and Rock Wool Insulation
Estimates gladly given
21 Glenwood Avenue — Dial 6-2369

Barnes Flower Shop
Flowers for Memorial Day
RIVIERA THEATRE BUILDING
C. Stuart Mace, Mgr. — Syracuse Shop Phone 2-4045 — 205 E. Jefferson St. Phone 2-8369

FAMOUS SWP
High Quality House Paints
The LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott

WHITE LINEN-LIKE FABRIC SHOES, $2.45 PAIR
Newest shades in summer hosiery 69c pair, 3 pair for $1.95
Vosburg's CORRECT SHOES
PRESS BUILDING

BRONXVILLE

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
We Deliver
EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road — Tel. 1073

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED
Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kraft Ave.
Tel. 2107

WEIGHT — QUALITY — SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

FREE DELIVERY — We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER — Phone 1484 1485
FAMILY FOOD STORE
104 PONDFIELD ROAD

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service - Storage - Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251
AMERICAN GAS

Matrix Shoes
Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 PONDFIELD RD. — TEL. 0717

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD — TEL. 0153-0154

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 — 145 Parkway Road

INSURANCE SERVICE
ANY KIND
ANY TIME
ANY PLACE
BAXTER & PLATE
349 East 149th St. New York City — Mott Haven 9-8145 Yonkers 4883

Fine Stationers
Party Novelties and Favors
Gifts, Games, Toys
The Quill Pen
115 Pondfield Road — Tel. 5678

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained Grant 7431, 10 to 3 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

EDWARDS
Modern Department Store in Three Progressive Cities . . .
Save With the Thousands Who Save With Edwards.
Syracuse — Rochester — Buffalo

Anthracite
EGG $11.75
STOVE $12.25
NUT $12.00
PEA $10.00

Coke
EGG, STOVE, NUT $9.15
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

Odorless Dry Cleaning
Incorporated
Improved System of Cleaning Ladies' and Men's Wearing Apparel
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER
THE BEST AT A REASONABLE PRICE
342 Hertel Avenue — Delaware 2177

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
Duodleaners
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware
PARKSIDE 9834 — TIRE REPAIRING
HOMER'S SERVICE
2724 Bailey Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
GASOLINES - OILS - ACCESSORIES
BATTERIES AND RECHARGING
TIRES AND TUBES
Clarence N. Wagonblott—Warren R. Clark Proprietors

Electrical Contractor
DECORATIVE WORK — REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
New and Used Motors
A. J. WOLF
305 15th Street — Lincoln 0759

FLOWERS
Appropriate for Every Occasion
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
196 Delaware Avenue — WA. 5310

JENNY
HOTEL STATLER
for Individual
FASHIONS

CORTLAND

DUNN COAL CO.
Lowest Prices Now On
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
"The Coal That Satisfies"
126 Elm Street — Phone 48

GLOVERSVILLE

Williams & Dye
COLONIAL Esso STATIONS

New, Cool, Comfortable, White
$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Are Ready for Your Inspection
CHARLES BROOKINS

For WALL PAPER
of Quality—Rightly Priced
Cowles, Brown & Co.
9 North Main Street

Open to Serve for the Summer Months
Shop at REED'S
84 EAST STATE STREET
Various Varieties of Perennial Roots
Cut Flowers—Gladiolus
Fruit and Vegetables in Season
Bouquets—Any Size

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

Beechnut Baby Soups
COLLINS & STILWELL
Phone 2090-2091

ITHACA

SERVICENTER, INC.
The Home of Packard
Complete One Stop Service Station
Goodyear Tires — Mechanical Repairs
CORNER CAYUGA AND GREEN STREETS

JAMESTOWN

GENUINE
"FRIGIDAIRE"
Sold in Jamestown Only at
Nelson's Store of Specialty Shops
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Jones
REMOVAL SALE
JOHN A. JONES
305 N. Main Street

KENMORE

Superior Quality
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD. — Ri. 2946
Groceries — Delicatessen

WERNER'S
Special Variety of Tempting Salads Made by Mrs. Werner for Discriminating Appetites
3145 Delaware Ave. — Ri. 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving Hair Cutting Marcelling
GLADYS CHANDLER
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE — Ri. 2111

LARCHMONT

"SLIP COVERS"
TELEPHONE LARCHMONT 2500 FOR ESTIMATES
marion j. cousens
1930 PALMER AVENUE — DRAPERIES

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE — QUALITY — CLEANNESS
OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS *ARE THE BEST*
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

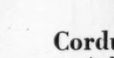
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5826
Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.
"KNOWN FOR THE BEST PASTRIES IN TOWN"
WE MAKE FRENCH ICE CREAM
1855 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church
"The Store of Cheerful Service"
Debutante Hosiery Shop
1038 CENTRAL AVENUE
Specializing in
GLOVES, BAGS, HOSIERY
Carrying a complete line of GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSE
SALLY MAST, *Proprietor*
FAR ROCKAWAY 7-2730
"Have Them Cleaned Right"
CROSSWAYS
Cleaners & Furriers, Inc.
"Cleaning of the Better Kind"
1859 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

Tel. Franklin 1880
MRS. LOUIS SPITZER
1032 Broadway

Beauty Culture
In All Its Branches

FLUSHING



Corduroy Coats
in Pastel Colors
$5.95
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

North Shore's Leading FURRIERS
Blachas and Mellides
DRY COLD STORAGE
$2 MINIMUM CHARGE
41-07 Kissena Blvd — Phone Ind. 3-5235

Dane & Murphy, Inc.
Shampooing, Dust Cleaning, Repairing, Storage—Oriental and Domestic Rugs —Upholstered Furniture Cleaned and Mothproofed
Call for and deliver.
156th St. and Barclay Ave. — Ind. 3-5555

FOREST HILLS

FREE STORAGE!
When your winter garments, blankets, fur coats, rugs, etc., are cleaned at
Majestic-Orion Cleaners
72-19 Austin Street — Boul. 8-1516
We Call and Deliver Anywhere
HARDING COURT BEAUTY SALON

72-27 Austin Street
Bou. 8-7735

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

THE COTTAGE
Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON — AFTERNOON TEA
72-15 Austin Street — Bou. 8-1777

FREEPORT

SENSATIONAL SALE OF
Underwear and Corsets
Starts Today for One Week Only
Stock Up NOW for Your Summer Needs
CAROL GREEN'S
60 South Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

GREAT NECK

NASSAU BOOTERY
Shoes and Hose for the Family
64 Middle Neck Rd. Ph. Grt. Neck 2172

HEMPSTEAD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Hempstead 1803-M
HOURS: DAILY
Look for Hempstead display advertising in the news section.

Marcel from Paris, Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, *Manager*
249 FULTON AVENUE
Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 7243

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS — MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

J. WINKENBACH
Wholesale and Retail
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruit and Vegetables
Tel. Hempstead 7834 — 162 Jerusalem Ave
We Deliver — (Opp. Spencer Place)

Tobey's Kiddie Shops, Inc.
163-27 Jamaica Ave. Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. — 20 Main St. Hempstead, N. Y.
Department Stores for Children
Outfitters for Boys and Girls to Sixteen

LEE - DAVID, Inc.
9 Main Street
SHEER SUITS for Summer
BLOUSES—SKIRTS—JACKETS
Youthful Half Sizes

Georges
fine furniture
Visit Our New Department of Curtains and Drapes.
352 Fulton Ave. — Tel.: Hempstead 2154

Super-SHELL
CUTS "Stop-and-Go" DRIVING COSTS
Greenwich Street and Jerusalem Avenue

Howland Funeral Service
Robert M. Howland, Inc.
Forty-six Greenwich Street
Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. Hempstead 184

Slip Covers
Made from pure linen, sunfast colors. Three piece set with five cushions, cut on your furniture and box pleated.
Special price $24.95
Others as low as $14.95
NASSAU UPHOLSTERY CO.
298 FULTON AVENUE, HEMPSTEAD
(Opp. R. R. Sta.) — Tel. Hempstead 422

COOPER'S
53 MAIN ST.—TEL. 121 HEMPSTEAD
KELVINATOR
Your Next Refrigerator

HEMPSTEAD
Floral Park

FLORAL PARK 5289-W
Painting — Decorating
Paper Hanging
H. W. RAMSEY
38 VAN SICLEN AVENUE FLORAL PARK

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square

CHRIS. TRUELSON
DODGE *and* PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Wheel Aligning Service
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq., L. I.
Phone Hempstead 6100

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

MINEOLA FAIR GROUNDS ROLLER SKATING RINK
Long Island's Finest and Largest
Evening Skating to Pipe Organ Music
Free Instruction at All Sessions
Matinee 2-5. Evening 8-11:15 Garden City 8019

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd at 147th St. Flushing Fl. 9-0062-4026
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized *Sales* Ford *Service*
New Cars and Trucks — 8509 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave. Elmhurst, N. Y.
Used Cars and Trucks — Roosevelt Ave. at 75th St. Jackson Heights, N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave. Elmhurst, N. Y.

FIELDS
LADIES' - BOYS' - GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street — Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre — Astoria

Photographs
Raphael Perlman
37-14 82nd Street — Hav. 4-3990

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

Go to RUBINS for Your Garden Supplies—Screens and your Spring House Cleaning Supplies.
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. — Hav. 9-0176

The Lillian Shop
Dresses - Coats - Suits
Headquarters for Youthful Stouts
3745 82nd Street — Tel. Hav. 9-3240

CLARK'S
Offers You
Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles at Popular Prices
3744 82ND STREET

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS — POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. — Newtown 9-8411

JAMAICA

Spirella Foundation Garments
Youthful Lines with Complete Comfort
NO RIDING UP — MADE TO MEASURE
WILL LAUNDER PERFECTLY
Phone for Demonstration — Republic 9-0721
CLARA E. WENNER — 90-07 182 Place

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. — Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET — Boulevard 8-4339

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Long
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

LITTLE NECK

ALLEN'S GREENHOUSES
ALFRED ALLEN, *Prop.*
Fresh Cut Flowers and Floral Designs—Plants—Perennials
Flowers By Wire Anywhere
Corner Little Neck Parkway and Nassau Boulevard
Tel. BAyside 9-3386

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
GAS AND ELECTRIC RANGES
WASHERS AND IRONERS
OIL BURNERS
County Line Appliance Co.
253-05 Northern Boulevard
Tel. Bayside 9-2400

LYNBROOK

Cleaver Brothers Corp.
Socony Products
Complete Automotive Service
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
Tele. Lyn 9876
Mobilgas

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue — Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
Manhattan Sports Wear *for Men*
21 Atlantic Avenue
Next to Queensboro Gas & Electric Co.

for
• Paints • Wallpaper
• Window Shades
GARDEN SUPPLIES—MAZDA LAMPS
JOHN J. LAKE & SON
88 Atlantic Ave. — Tel. Lynbrook 3155

Ratner's Millinery
1 Flight Up
● Fitted to your head
● Remodelled—reblocked
● Retrimmed
375 SUNRISE HWY.

D. & J. LEVY
CLOTHES FOR MEN
New Summer Styles
Ties—Adam Hats—Hickok Belts—Arrow Shirts—Horner Pajamas—Interwoven Socks
29 Atlantic Ave. - Tel. Lyn. 2312-W

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK (Continued)

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway — Tel. Lynbrook 3824
All work done by competent operators. You will enjoy the atmosphere.

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

Cocomalt
A delicious chocolate-flavored drink ready to mix with milk.
C. GEORGE GOULD
Manager
55 Main St., East Rockaway
Phone Lyn. 9747
A&P

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones — Patchogue 270 — Port Jefferson 555

POTTER & ROBINSONS, Inc.
WE SELL and RENT REAL ESTATE
WE SELL FIRE—AUTO—LIFE
and All Casualty INSURANCE
30 EAST MAIN ST. — Telephone 8

Tydol Service Station
East Main St. and Medford Ave.
Tel. Patchogue 1623
EMMETT NEWTON, Manager
SPECIALIZED LUBRICATION
by Specially Trained Men

PORT WASHINGTON

Insurance — Annuities
GEORGE W. MORE
19 Rector Street, N. Y. C.
Telephone Digby 4-8444 — Residence Pt. Wash. 1168

QUEENS VILLAGE

Hatters Haberdashers
IRV and LEW
217-21 Jamaica Avenue — Hollis 5-10129
MALLORY HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
Code Number 31-78
"Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing"
WE BUY OLD GOLD
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Tishman's
Diamonds Re-Set While You Wait

MODERN 25c BEAUTY SHOP
All Forms of Beauty Culture
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Nat. City Bank Bldg.
206 Jericho Turnpike, Floral Park

Samuel Schneider
FURS Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Cold Storage.
96-11 Springfield Blvd.
Opp. L. I. R. R., Queens Village, N. Y.
Call or Phone MIssouri 7-0527

RICHMOND HILL

BE ECONOMICAL
HAMS Virginia style roasted free of charge.
HOUSEWIVES: Remember on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try it once and save time and money for yourself.
Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-13 Liberty Ave. — Phone Cleveland 3-0871
110-20 Liberty Ave. — Phone Cleveland 3-0458

LUCK & SCHMITT DELICATESSEN
Specializing in HOME COOKING and BAKING
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4001

PLUMBING—HEATING
GAS CO. DEALER
OIL BURNER INSTALLATIONS
ALEX. LIST
8558 118th Street
Virginia 7-1118

• LIPSCHUTZ •
Stationers
TYPEWRITERS and REPAIRS
Easy Payment Plan
114-10 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4559
Next to Bank of Manhattan Co.

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
105-14 Liberty Ave. — Tel. Virginia 7-9091
The Home of Home Cooking
We Carry a Full Line of
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

A Complete Line—the Finest Brands of
CORSETS—CORSELETTES
BRASSIERES
Hosiery — Lingerie
FELLER'S LADIES' SHOPPE
102-59 Jamaica Avenue

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
A Dinner of the Better Kind
112-05 JAMAICA AVENUE

checker pastry shop
for the finest Pastries, Cakes, Pies and Cookies of the real home made kind.
We take orders for Special Cakes
LUNCHEON — AFTERNOON TEA
MARIE BUTTNER
Phone Virginia 7-0219 — 117-10 Jamaica Ave.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
Ridgewood

Rose BEAUTY SHOPPE

PERMANENT WAVING A SPECIALTY
HEgeman 3-7066
61-01 Myrtle Avenue
Cor. Fresh Pond Road
Above Hollywood Clothes Shop

ROCKVILLE CENTER

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., daily. *Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.*

THE MAX Beauty Salon
Is Long Island's Finest
For an appointment call
ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4036
40 SOUTH PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 438

THE RUG STORE
New Summer Rugs for indoor as well as outdoor use.
BESSIE WOLFF, *Prop.*
274 MERRICK RD.

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Mgr.*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MODERN FUR STORAGE
at Reasonable Prices
EMPIRE TAILORING CO.
PRESSING CLEANING
REPAIRING DYEING
101 MAMARONECK AVENUE
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 447

PLANTS FOR YOUR GARDEN
WE HAVE
A Large Selection of Annuals
MODERATE PRICES
THOMAS SKINNER
Friendly Elms Greenhouses
West Post Road Mamaroneck 1698

MOUNT VERNON

It's Fur Storage Time
Remember Berey Features
CRAFTSMEN OF RELIABILITY
IN FURS
Certified Dry Air Cold Storage
Convenience, Safety, plus Real Service
Prospect, cor. Crary Ave. Oak 2554

WILLIAM J. FEE
COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

THE Mount Vernon Trust Company
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
Complete Banking Facilities
Call for a copy of "Services." Make the Trust Company YOUR Bank.

Oldest Established Jewelers in Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM COMMUNITY
STERLING SILVER and CHINA
7 GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
13 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday Evenings.

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK. 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

F. E. HOLMES & SON
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE.
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

CHAMBERS GAS RANGES
"Cook with Gas Turned Off"
SOWERSBY APPLIANCE CO.
186 GRAMATAN AVE.
OAK. 8151 OPEN EVENINGS

VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY
and FOWNES GLOVES
For Appointment
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied
The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream.
Phones—Mount Vernon Oakwood 8600
Yonkers Nepperhan 4200
New Rochelle New Rochelle 3232

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
• • •
Complete Banking Facilities
Commercial and Interest Accounts
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch
244 BROADWAY

NEWBURGH KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish
360 BROADWAY TEL. 595-R

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

CLAIM ADJUSTER
Thomas Gray
Represents Insurance Companies
Twenty-five Years' Experience
OPERATES SIX COUNTIES
171 Fullerton Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 2630

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

ZILLIG FUNERAL HOME
22 Montgomery Street
Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 1408

NEW ROCHELLE

DON'T RUSH!!
PHONE for FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978-979
and receive
DEPENDABLE SELECTIVE SERVICE!
GREEN VEGETABLES
Fresh Every Day
FRUITS STAPLES
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOOD
(Makes lovely vegetable salad)
Note: We carry many Monitor nationally advertised products. (Opposite Mayflower Avenue)
Mayflower Grocer
661 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

I. B. COHEN
Agents
Burberry of London
Hickey-Freeman Clothes for Men
Boys' Clothes
507 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE 7100

Kathryn Stayer INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
Are You Looking For WEDDING PRESENTS?
Beautiful Gorham Sterling Silverware will solve your GIFT PROBLEM
565 MAIN STREET Phone N. R. 3692

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

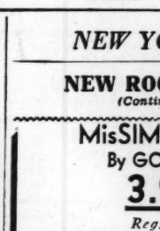
Tired Porch Furniture
Weary wicker gains a new lease on life in a fresh coat of WATERSPAR, the enamel that dries in four hours.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
361 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 1000

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

MisSIMPLICITY
By GOSSARD
3.98
Reg. 6.50

2 May Corset Specials
NEMO WONDERLIFT CORSELETTE
5.00
Reg. 7.50
ARTIST MODEL
The Customized Foundation
4.95
Reg. 6.50
La Rose Shoppe
525 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

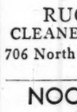
WHY GO TO NEW YORK

FOR A NEW AND SMART COIFFURE
SEE
ERICH
365 NORTH AVE
TEL. N.R 4356

The Log Cabin Florist
FRESH FLOWERS DAILY
TEL. N. R. 10471
647 North Avenue New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Near Mayflower)

JANE DRAKE SHOP
J. Baruch, Prop.
SALE
of New Spring and Summer Stock
Regular and Half Sizes
12 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
Novelty Gifts — Greeting Cards
RENTAL LIBRARY
(Books mostly in demand)
411 North Avenue, New Rochelle 8876
(Opp. Westchester Station)

Bassi Freres
FLORISTS
478 Main Street New Rochelle 8700



RADIO
Sales and Service
The New Philco Receives Station WIXAL
MOORE RADIO CO.
54 Centre Avenue Hamilton 4450

CALLING ALL GIRLS!
who want
DRESSES—Smart Cottons—
Silk Prints — Sportswear —
Blouses — Skirts — Culottes
"We Specialize in Teens"
THE LEWIS SHOP
(Exclusively for Girls)
32 DIVISION ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

CASPARIAN
Importer—Oriental Rugs of Merit
RUGS and CARPETS
CLEANED—REPAIRED—STORED
706 North Ave. New Rochelle 5965
Broadloom Carpets

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
Mr. and Mrs. Walters
"The Happy Place to Eat"
HUGUENOT ST. AT CENTRE AVE.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
N. R. 6096

RUBY LANE STORES
CURTAINS—BEDSPREADS
COTTON FROCKS and
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES
THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY
AND LONG ISLAND
550 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday

Have You Ever Been In to See Our Dresses?
Prices begin at $5.95 and we appeal to women who appreciate quality and line, rather than mere effect.
Regular and Half Sizes
825 FLATBUSH AVENUE NR. CATON

FRED HERBST SONS
Morticians
Located in Brooklyn over 67 years
7501 FIFTH AVENUE
Shore Road 5-1600

Jane Bates Jones
Millinery Importer
$5.95 and up
736 Flatbush Avenue
Tel. 3827 Buckminster

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

NB None Better
Steinlein's HOME MADE BREAD
Baked Fresh Twice Daily
252 Patchen Avenue
(Between Fulton and Halsey)
Watch for the Baker's special.

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75TH STREET
Now Featuring
Frederics One Minute Permanent
Shore Road 5-9482 $7.50

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
RIDGETOWN DAIRY
409 86th Street Cloverdale 6-4027

Manhattan

ANNA - MIA
Ladies' Hairdresser
1192 LEXINGTON AVE.
N. W. Cor. of 81st St.
BU 8-4684
Featuring Now
FREDERICS
"The One Minute Permanent"
Also
ZOTOS The Machineless Permanent and Our Other Famous Waves
5 Dollars Up

Phone ACademy 2-2292 Established 1910
MME. ESTELLE
924 Amsterdam Ave., New York
Bet. 105-106th Sts., New York
DRY CLEANING—FANCY DYEING
Goods Called For and Delivered
Out-of-Town Trade Solicited

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Dignified, reasonable, reliable. All estimates given in writing in advance.
Broadway at 66th St., New York

FRANK E. CAMPBELL

MATRONS
DRESSES and HATS
of Distinction. Custom Made
Specialists in Correctly Fitting the Unusual Figure
Prices in trend with the times
Stoutenburgh & Boyd
41 West 57th St.
Phone RHinelander 4-6487

Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

Wedding Announcements
Engraved or Plateless
Also Personal Stationery
ENGRAVING BRISTOL-STREETER INC. PRINTING
46 EAST 59TH STREET
Bet. Madison and Park Aves.

PEEKSKILL

PETER'S BEAUTY SALON
1007 Park Street Circle

W. T. VALENTINE

Groceries, Spices, Fruits and Vegetables
1100 PARK STREET
Tel. 436 Peekskill, N. Y.

Delco Oil Burners, Philgas
Phone 489
SCHMALZ & KOHLER
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Represented by V. F. KOHLER 307 N. Division St. Peekskill, N. Y.

WESTINGHOUSE
GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR
brings America a new standard of Refrigerator value.
GEORGE OLSON CO.
942 Main Street Phone Peek. 1550

FRANK P. TOMPKINS
Optometrist
MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
PHONE 2654-J

VAN CORTLANDT DAIRY
All grades of milk
Cream—Real Churned Buttermilk
Cottage Cheese
Phone PEEKSKILL 2100 OSSINING 1260 MAHOPAC 2141

KURZHALS BROS., Inc.
Hardware Housewares
China Glassware Gifts
DuPont's Paints Toys
Norge Refrigerators
MAIN STREET and NELSON AVENUE
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

NEW YORK MEAT MARKET
FRITZ MEYER
Meat and Poultry
992 Main Street Telephone 374

John R. Jones Store
12-16 N. Division Street
Something New
OSTRICH SKIN
Hand Bags in White
Priced at $2.95

POUGHKEEPSIE

WALL PAPERS PAINT
LINOLEUM
ESTIMATES FURNISHED
E. V. GRANT
317 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

CLEARANCE SALE
Better Spring Suits and Coats
Outstanding Reductions
$9.95 and up
Dresses $2.99
Also Washable Prints $3.95
WINDSOR DRESS SHOP
385 MAIN STREET

Luckey's Introduces
BELLE SHARMEER HOSIERY
A number for each foot size
A name for each leg size
Brev .....for Smalls
Modite .....for Mediums
Duchess .....for Talls
Classic .....for Plumps
All the Popular Shades
$1 - $1.15 - $1.35
LUCKEY PLATT & COMPANY

Large Selection of
ARROW SHIRTS
$2.00 to $3.50
BROCK'S
HABERDASHERY SHOP
31 Market Street

Golden Guernsey Milk
EMMADINE FARMS, Inc.
(Formerly Gauthier Milk Corporation)
715 Main Street South Street
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Beacon, N. Y.
Phone 5399 Phone 197

Special this Week

1 25c size Chipso
1 10c size
Both for 24c
B & M FOOD MARKET
Phone 6160
Free Delivery

Announcing
KIRK WEEK
at
J. ARNOLD WOOD, Inc.
357 MAIN STREET
from May 15 to May 22 we are having a special display of Kirk Sterling Silver for which we are exclusive Poughkeepsie Agents.

BEACH CHAIRS
with Foot Rest
$1.69
The Wallace Co.

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515—9-12 noon.

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161

WATTS
DRY CLEANING CO.
Incorporated
Specializing
in the Art of Dry Cleaning
including knit garments.
322 COTTAGE STREET GENESEE 614

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

McCONNELL
MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

WEDDING GIFTS
SHOWER GIFTS
Luncheons, Dinners
Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
38 East Avenue

Carlton J. Gould
Funeral Director
486 Lake Ave. Phone Glenwood 481

DYERS Becky DRY CLEANERS
360 Park Ave 762 Monroe Ave.
1794 East. Ave. 1235 University Ave.
CALL MONROE 8484

GRACE PICKARD
invites you to view her collection of
Individual Hats
39 EAST AVENUE 505 DELAWARE AVE.
(With Projansky)
ROCHESTER, N. Y. BUFFALO, N. Y.

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See GEORGE DIETRICH CO., INC.
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
or Telephone Office, Stone 78
Residence, Phone Monroe 225
Personal Claim Service Everywhere

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
GLENWOOD 144

VAN INGEN
Fuel FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE Service
COAL—COKE—OIL
262 ARNETT BLVD. GENESEE 2105

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337, 338

ADOLPHE E. BECKER
sells COKE *for*
R. G. & E. CORPN.
Just Call Genesee 6168

Antioch Shoes
for women. Developed by Antioch College as natural shoes to fit normal feet. From $6.50.
KARLSON & WATTS
317 Alexander Stone 5733

ROSLYN HEIGHTS

Coggins and Fairs
Lingerie, Hosiery, Neckwear, Notions, Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Bridge Tallies, Gifts, Greeting Cards, etc.
Willis Avenue Phone Roslyn 417

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NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

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Complete Line of Wallpaper and Paint. Paint and decorate your home and pay later under the MOORE PLAN.
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Famous From Coast to Coast
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Optometrist—Optician
286 River Street, Troy, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1899

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No Legal Beverages

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Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

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Open Evenings
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"Quality Foods for the Table"
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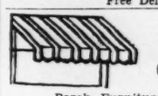

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COLD FUR STORAGE
New Modern Vaults on Premises
1% on your valuation above $500 value.
Minimum Charge: Fur Coats $2.00
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Completely Insured
PROJANSKYS
146 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 1129

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
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PIERPOINT'S MARKET
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The BEST in MEAT, FISH and POULTRY
Ask about our Specials Wed., Fri. and Sat.

Specialist in High-Grade Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Gustav A. Strauss
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"We Bring New York to You"
An Intimate Message to Ladies Only:
We are adding a Bridal Salon and the B. V. D. Bathing Suits
SEY-MOUR
369 So. Broadway Tel. Yon. 5281

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

WHAT we have been makes us what we are.—GEORGE ELIOT.

Daily Features

IT IS a great luxury to know how to dispense with luxury.—Q. TUBERO.

Cartoons of the Week

TRADE BARRIERS
EUROPE
BUSINESS "UP"
UNEMPLOYMENT STILL UP
OUR ECONOMIC SYS
ROOSEVELT CAMPAIGN SPEECH
ALBANY N.Y. JULY 3rd 1932
"WE URGE THE ENACTMENT OF SUCH MEASURES AS WILL ACTUALLY PROMOTE TEMPERANCE AND EFFECTIVELY PREVENT THE RETURN OF THE SALOON."
TAVERN
OLD GRANDAD BRAND
FAMILY WHISKEY
SALOON ADMITTING WOMEN AND CHILDREN
12,000,000 UNEMPLOYED

—Cross in Nashville Evening Tennessean — Before Any Progress Can Be Made

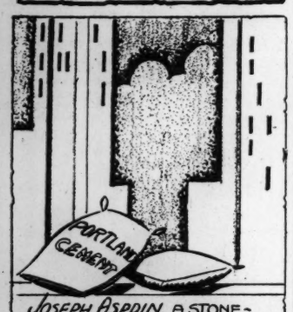
—Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal — Say? What's Happened to the See-Saw?

—Shoemaker in Chicago Daily News — Broken Promises

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch — Problem for the Brain Trusts

—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal — Triumphal Procession Along the Appian Way

Worth Knowing



JOSEPH ASPDIN, A STONE-MASON OF LEEDS, ENGLAND IS CREDITED WITH ORIGINATING AND NAMING — "PORTLAND CEMENT"

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In 1824 he discovered that by burning and grinding a mixture of limestone and clay he could produce a cement capable of hardening under water. He named the product Portland cement because he thought it resembled a building stone quarried on the Isle of Portland.

A Flying Vacation

New Orleans Newspapers

THE forenoon of my first day in New Orleans slipped by pleasantly and profitably, as I added considerably to my store of friendships with fellow-craftsmen in the city where our own Willis J. Abbot got his start in journalism. All, incidentally, seemed to have a good word for a certain international daily newspaper established in Boston back in 1908. I invited them all to return my call, and let me show them through a $4,000,000 publishing building with a world-famous mapparium—and no mortgage.

Only inarticulate wonderment could be expressed when I mentioned that last item. I didn't rub it in by adding that it was finally necessary to announce that no more contributions should be sent. Newspaper men, you know, are only human. When money is discussed, they seem to be able to stand only so much.

It is only fair, however, to record here that the building from which are issued the New Orleans Times-Picayune (morning) and the States (afternoon), would do credit to a city of 1,000,000. I was impressed, too, by its cleanness. One usually wades knee deep through a newsroom. And to the managing editor of the Times-Picayune I had to remark on seeing such young men in responsible positions.

The Times-Picayune, by the way, is one of the leading newspapers in the United States, and one of the oldest—established in 1837. Its weekday circulation is something close to 120,000; and on Sundays, it passes 155,000. Its sister publication, the States, has a circulation of something over 55,000. The Item has close to 60,000; and the Tribune, some 30,000. The Sunday Item-Tribune sells well over 75,000.

The illustrious Huey Long was unable to get a "good press" in New Orleans, so he established the American Progress, a monthly. I believe its peak circulation was alleged to be around 375,000.

On a return trip to the Times-Picayune office, shortly before 7 o'clock that evening, I was privileged to witness one of the so-called "breaks" which occasionally make editors feel that things aren't so bad after all. The paper goes on the street at 7 p. m. with its early morning edition. There had been much speculation about last-minute reprieves in the Hauptmann case; but while I was talking with the managing editor, the news of the electrocution flashed. And he was able to slip the story into the regular edition without fussing with an extra. —*Daily Features Editor.*

(To Be Continued)

Lost Cause

THE man who wears injustice by his side, though powerful millions followed him to war, combats against the odds — against high heaven.—*Havard.*

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A BEGINNER at crypts sends the following from Asbury Park, N. J. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another. The asterisk (*) denotes a proper name.

WRS *OYOXS YE WRS FKS

UNSDW FJWEWDKAYKU OFFP

YK WRS CFNXA CYWR CRYTR

SQSNM ZDK CRF TXDYZE WF

OS SAJTDWSA ERFJXA OS BD-

ZYXYDN. — *EDTNDZSKWF

*OSS.

2. Small Change

And we have a Pittsburgh reader to thank for the following:

I have six coins amounting to $1.15. Now I cannot change a dollar, a quarter, a dime or a nickle. What denominations are my six coins?

3. Letter Juggling

Can you form five different 5-letter words from the five letters below? Try juggling or transposing them in order to spell the words.

A C E R T.

4. An Old-Time Enigma

Here's the type of puzzle that puzzled the old-timers. The verse is self-explanatory:

Cut me in half, and place
Above what was behind
A tender plant we trace
That dances in the wind.

5. Rebus

Today's rebus comes from a Jackson, Michigan, puzzle fan. A 6-letter word is represented. The verse offers a clue.

C
T

Please find the answer if you will
Though when I'm found, I'm
hidden still.

(Answers Appear Elsewhere)

His Will

LET God do with me what He will, anything He will; and whatever it be, it will be either heaven itself, or some beginning of it.—*Mountford.*

Parliamentary Practice
Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Lay on Table

Question: A building location committee was appointed, made several reports of progress, and finally brought in a final report and recommendation. There were objections against making the purchase, so the plan could not be approved at that time. The point was made that if the report were accepted it would automatically discharge the committee, and the membership did not wish to do this.

A motion was made and passed to lay on the table the motion to adopt the committee's report. Did such action automatically discharge the committee, or what is its status?

Answer: The motion to lay on the table the motion to adopt the report of the committee did not discharge the committee. Its effect was merely to lay aside consideration of the report. The effect of the motion to lay on the table continues until the end of the session or, in societies having regular meetings, as often as quarterly, until the end of the next session.

During that time the committee could function, but it could not bring in any other report that would duplicate or conflict with the one carried to the table. After that time it is too late to take the question from the table, and it would be in order for the committee to present the report again or to make an entirely new report.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. The Bible is the one great outstanding book in the world with which every man who claims to be educated should be familiar.—Sacramento Bee.

2. One half, one quarter and four dimes.

3. Trace, Caret, Crate, Cater, React.

4. Anemone. Cut ME in half and you get M E. Place the M on e, and we have in rebus form An Em On E.

5. C over T (Covert).

Innocence

Monitor Camera Club, From Miss Emme Gerhardt, St. Louis, Mo.

Winner of Blue Ribbon at Rochester's Third Annual Exhibition by Professional Photographers

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: If the 82,000,000 rouge compacts sold in the United States in a year were laid end to end, it would save dropping them in darkened movies.

London Opinion: Prosperity may be said to have arrived when there is a shine on the shoes instead of on the seat of the trousers.

Portland Oregonian: Simile: As uncalled-for as an election extra in Berlin.

San Francisco Chronicle: An English confectioner offers caramels in a nonrustling wrapper. We are surprised that science bends no effort toward a silent peanut brittle.

Detroit Free Press: "Nothing brings such contentment as a heart full of love," says a writer. What about a tank full of gasoline?

Making the Grade With Wool: Many a fish would still be in the swim if it had kept its mouth closed.

Vocations
Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Traveling Mechanic

IN A western farming town a motor mechanic found it was not necessary for him to be employed by a garage in order to have work. Knowing that many cars in the district were in need of overhauling, he made a canvass among the farmers, offering to give any car a complete overhauling in its own garage at a low figure. Half a dozen calls brought him a good start.

By a little ingenuity this mechanic found he was able to do practically everything necessary on a general overhauling job without the expensive equipment of a modern garage. The farmers found his proposition attractive, since it saved them money, and it was done in their own garage where they were enabled to pick up many valuable pointers about motor mechanics.

This mechanic had his own tools and took especial pride in his expert workmanship, which he guaranteed. Within a few weeks he found plenty of work coming to him. Practically every farmer had him check over a tractor or a stationary gasoline engine in addition to the car, since it is difficult to take such machines into town for servicing.—J. K., Ponoka, Alta.

Daily Anecdote

The Other Hand

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN a boy at school, Daniel Webster had been detected in a prank and was brought before the teacher for punishment. On his way to the desk, knowing his hands were dirty, he tried vainly to clean them, finding time only to partially remove the grime from the right one, saliva furnishing the moisture, his pantaloons the towel.

"Hold out your right hand!" demanded the teacher sternly. One look at the outstretched member was enough. "Daniel, if you can find another hand in this school as filthy as that one, I will let you off this time."

Without a moment's hesitation young Daniel held out the left one.

The teacher had to keep his word. "That will do," he said stiffly, "take your seat."

In Lighter Vein

The Reason

"I have been twitted with being a turncoat," exclaimed the street-corner orator. "Years ago, I admit, I supported the other party. Then I had a reason, but now, gentlemen (here came a triumphant gesture), now, I have lost my reason."—*Bangalore Life.*

Success

"I painted something for last year's academy."

"Was it hung?"

"Yes, near the entrance where everybody could see it."

"Congratulations! What was it?"

"A board saying, 'Keep to the left.'"—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Where They Were

"Do you ever spend an evening sitting around with your books?"

"No, I can't get my next-door neighbor to invite me over."

Choice Seat

"You seem to be a very bright boy. I suppose you have a very good place in your class."

"Yes, I sit by the window."

Crossword Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Explosive sound
4. Butt
7. Cuckoo
8. Past
9. Restoration
11. Delays past the proper time
16. Spread over
17. Dexterity
18. Sooner than
19. Sloths

Down

1. Comparison
2. Unit
3. Piece of wire
4. Uncooked
5. Turkish commander
6. Bothers
10. Epoch
12. Part of head
13. Solution leached from ashes
14. Chinese pagoda
15. Silkworm

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Good Neighbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

IN ONE of the suburbs of this city, a worker has for many years been earning a livelihood by patiently and laboriously doing a job of sharpening surgical implements by hand.

A neighbor often watched him at this delicate process, and greatly admired his industry and skill. One day recently a fine electrically driven lathe was presented to the worker, and fitted up for him, by this kind neighbor.

The worker's efficiency will now be greatly enhanced, for, not only will he be able to accomplish his work more easily, but he will be able to undertake more complicated jobs, which previously had to be sent to England for accomplishment.

The whole neighborhood is rejoicing in this expression of brotherly love.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Key of the House of David

IN ISAIAH 22:22 we are informed that to Eliakim, the son of Hilkiah, fell the task of carrying "upon his shoulder" "the key of the house of David."

Strange as this statement appears to modern ears, it is understandable when we realize that in the opinion of archaeologists—based partly upon this passage—the keys employed in Old Testament times were generally very large and unwieldy implements, made of wood and not of metal, and so might well have to be carried "upon one's shoulder."

In the nature of the case, it is not surprising that such wooden keys have not survived the passing of the centuries; but at Gezer and certain other places, primitive iron keys of a somewhat later period have been unearthed, and, despite their crudity, they bear not a little resemblance to the keys of modern times.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Semaphore Signaling

THE players sit in a circle. The leader holds two small flags. When he raises these above his head, the guests must laugh uproariously. When he waves these horizontally, the guests must immediately become solemn and quiet. A forfeit may be required from those who fail to become solemn promptly enough, and on the dot.

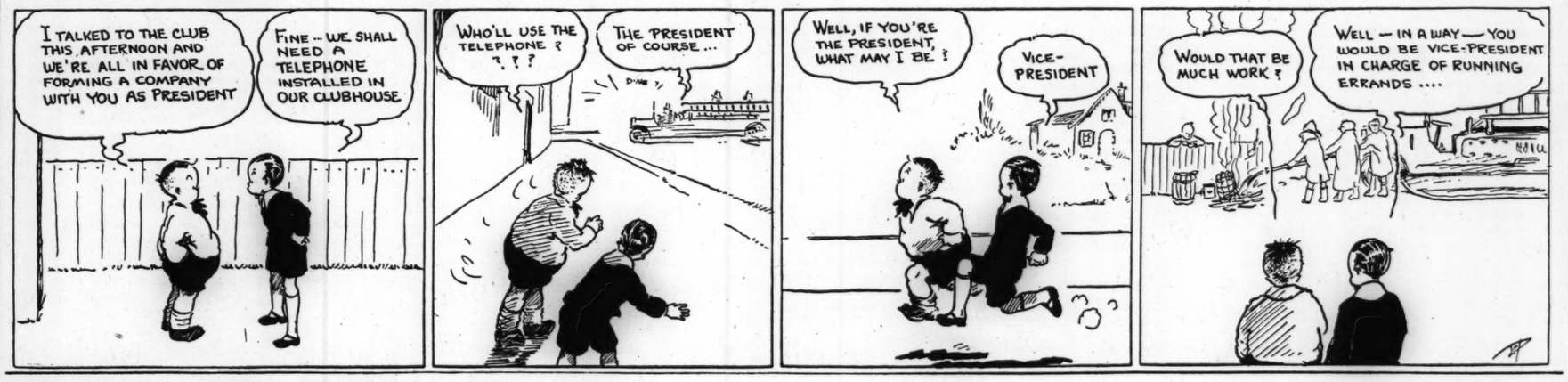
This game, good for only a short time, is a happy ice-breaker, and results in many forfeits. The good leader sometimes changes signals slowly; but sometimes so rapidly that the guests have a difficult time becoming solemn in the midst of an uproarious bit of laughter.—Amy B., Brooklyn.

The Little Things

LIFE is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindness and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure comfort.—*Sir H. Davy.*

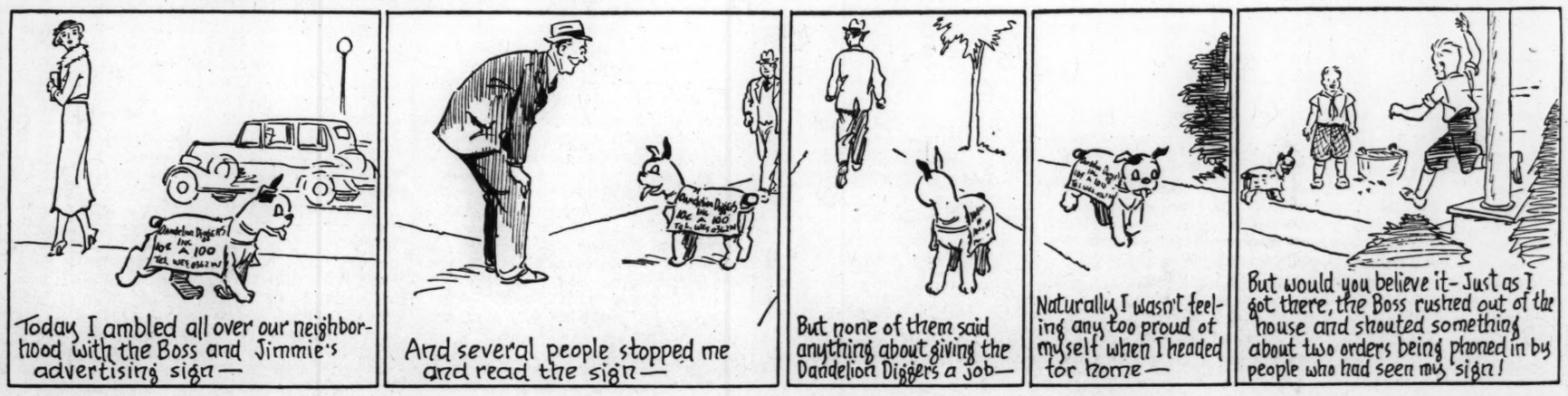
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*This Is a Different Kind of Vice-President*

By LE PELLEY


I TALKED TO THE CLUB THIS AFTERNOON AND WE'RE ALL IN FAVOR OF FORMING A COMPANY WITH YOU AS PRESIDENT
FINE — WE SHALL NEED A TELEPHONE INSTALLED IN OUR CLUBHOUSE
WHO'LL USE THE TELEPHONE ? ? ? ?
THE PRESIDENT OF COURSE ...
DING !
WELL, IF YOU'RE THE PRESIDENT, WHAT MAY I BE ?
VICE-PRESIDENT
WOULD THAT BE MUCH WORK ?
WELL — IN A WAY — YOU WOULD BE VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF RUNNING ERRANDS ....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Pays to Advertise*

By CARMACK


Today I ambled all over our neighborhood with the Boss and Jimmie's advertising sign—
And several people stopped me and read the sign—
But none of them said anything about giving the Dandelion Diggers a job—
Naturally I wasn't feeling any too proud of myself when I headed for home—
But would you believe it- Just as I got there, the Boss rushed out of the house and shouted something about two orders being phoned in by people who had seen my sign!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Senator Borah's Real Influence

IT IS easy to sniff at Senator Borah's minorities of votes garnered with difficulty in various mid-west and far west states, to shrug the shoulders and say: "Oh, that's only Borah. He's always doing strange things. . . ."

But the experienced politicians are not doing so. They realize that Senator Borah's presidential primary adventures are proving exactly what he intended to show: that a good-sized minority in the Republican Party is dissatisfied with the old leadership. Of course, he is not winning many delegates. But in Illinois and Ohio—states typical of the area which must be won if the Republicans are to elect a President—he has revealed a solid nucleus of strength that is willing to walk out on the party organization and vote for the Borah type of insurgency.

Whether the Borahites would leave the Republican Party in November, should an organization-dominated "tool of monopoly" be the candidate, and vote for President Roosevelt, is another question. It is possible that many of the Borah group would about as readily support Governor Landon as Senator Borah. But the Idaho Senator's campaign demand has been perfectly plain: If you prefer the old-line party organization, and candidates like Colonel Knox or Governor Landon, then vote for my opponent. If you want a real house-cleaning in the Republican Party, then vote for me.

And a varying percentage, running in down-state Illinois to a majority, and to about half the strength of the regular Republicans in Ohio as a whole, have decided they wanted a house-cleaning.

Therefore it becomes vitally important to the Republican Party to secure Senator Borah's support, tacit or outspoken, for the Cleveland nominee. Senator Borah, by means of an energetic primary fight, proves that the successful Republican candidate must be progressive and forward-looking, no dark wheel-horse of the old guard chariot. He has, in a word, given Governor Landon—if he is the nominee—ample reason for a campaign of real progressivism. For if the sizeable minorities which have supported Senator Borah in all the states where he has tried his strength swing away from the Republican nominee and vote for President Roosevelt again, then the election is as good as over today.

That is why Senator Borah is not downhearted after the primaries. And the Landon managers, though they don't like the Senator's frequent and unkind remarks about oil, realize that he may turn out to be a buffer between them and the warm, clinging embrace of eastern leaders who will discover their profound affection for Governor Landon just as soon as his boom gets into the landslide class.

Trustfulness Among Nations

THERE are on record welcome evidences of the quality of trustfulness inherent in the character of that great American, Dwight Morrow. He held, declares his biographer, Harold Nicolson, "the conviction that far more harm has been done to the world by lack of confidence than by excess of gullibility." It is true that his generous and tolerant instincts led Mr. Morrow sometimes into awkward situations, for his was an extreme optimism, which was not invariably borne out by the consequences. Yet he did not falter. "Remember," he would say, "that we are all inclined to judge *ourselves* by our ideals; others by their acts." He preferred, at any personal cost, to trust his fellowmen. Often his trustful attitude disarmed unworthy purposes of others.

It may be argued that this quality of trustfulness is today one of the major needs of mankind. For the nations are obsessed with forebodings, with distrusts and fears, each with reference to all the others. Their own motives and ideals they consider, quite naturally, to be above reproach, but not so the motives and purposes of the others. One country seems to them to be concealing its inner and sinister aims, another to be quite brutally and unscrupulously bent upon hammering out its chosen destiny, a third to be stultified by fear and the memory of past sufferings and injustices.

Has not the moment arrived in which it is essential for the nations to develop greater expectations of good in their neighbors? What recourse remains except to trust one another? Everything, literally everything else, has been tried, except only that transparently childlike and simple device of trustfulness to which Mr. Morrow adhered. After all, what can an individual do except trust his own ideals to guide and sustain him? On these he must rely, at the same time crediting others with ideals of their own which, just possibly, may not differ so fundamentally from his own. Perhaps it is not so different with regard to nations.

On one point only — one outward, tangible point—are the nations agreed. All societies and sects, all peoples and races, desire to avoid another great war. War is everywhere abhorred; it is universally recognized that war solves no problems, sets the nations no further along the path toward justice and peace, but rather deters their advance. If, starting with this one common ideal, to which all can subscribe, the nations would place more trust in each other's integrity—yes, even in quarters where that trust has too often before been betrayed—then is it not reasonable to suppose that they could meet on safe ground to plan justly and calmly their joint future?

Simplifying Justice

ELIHU ROOT once wrote, "There is no reason why a plain, honest man should not be permitted to go into court and tell his story and have the judge permitted to do justice in that particular case unhampered by a great variety of statutory rules." This is the goal in view in the Supreme Court's effort to unify and simplify the rules of procedure for civil cases in the federal trial courts.

Mr. Chief Justice Hughes, in his annual address just delivered before the American Law Institute, announced that the preliminary draft of the new rules is almost ready, and that the advisory committee of eminent lawyers which prepared it will soon make it public. The draft will be widely circulated among bench and bar, and after further revision will finally go to the Supreme Court itself for consideration and expected approval.

The reform which now approaches its critical stage has been agitated for years. It is an outgrowth of a long effort to swing away from confusing procedure and red tape which have handicapped justice. At the back of much of this red tape is a distrust of the courts by legislators, one of America's heritages from revolutionary days. The lawmakers have sought to tell the courts what they might and might not do, and how they might do it; the result has frequently been a baffling confusion of inflexible rules, with the court acting more as umpire than judge. Now as regards the federal courts, at any rate, Congress is relenting. Federal judges have the advantage of being appointed rather than elected, and confidence in them is high.

Congress in 1933 gave the Supreme Court authority to promulgate simplified rules of procedure in criminal cases after verdict, after it had been conclusively shown that long and unnecessary delays occurred at this stage of the judicial process. The result has been a reform in the federal courts, and one that might well be followed by certain states, as illustrated by delays in the Hauptmann case after the initial sentence had been passed.

Then in 1934, Congress gave the high court authority to take another step, this time to set up "a unified system of rules in equity and actions at law." A strong advisory committee was appointed by the court with William D. Mitchell, former attorney general, at its head. It is the preliminary draft of this committee's report which the Chief Justice now discusses.

It is very technical, of course. But from the point of view of the layman it means that just one more step is being taken to make the law simple and expeditious. Many state courts will follow the federal lead if their legislatures permit them. Summarizing it all, here is what the Chief Justice said back in 1934, also before the Law Institute:

> Experience shows that rules of procedure should be as simple as possible. Numerous and involved procedural requirements, with the force of statutes, breed controversial questions. The necessary flexibility of procedure under judicial guidance is lost in a maze of technicalities. It must always be borne in mind that no system can be better than its administration, and no rules of practice can take the place of alert and competent judges. Rules should definitely fix responsibility and give opportunity for effective supervision suited to the case.

Mr. Curley and the Court

GOVERNOR CURLEY proposes to invoke the constitutional amendment which provides for retirement of judges "because of advanced age or mental or physical disability." He has fixed upon an age limit of 70 years. Every judge over that age is slated for medical and psychiatrical examination.

The Governor's arbitrary decision as to "advanced age" undoubtedly would serve political purposes more than it could possibly serve the State through the retirement of unfit judges.

It is absurd to presume that a man in the seventies should find that moderate age a deterrent to judicial faculties. Years are often a better measure of wisdom than of age. One opponent on the Governor's Council aptly points out:

> According to his reasoning, such exalted members of the United States Supreme Court bench as Chief Justice Hughes and Associate Justices Brandeis, Van Devanter, McReynolds and Sutherland are unfitted to serve any longer on the bench. He would have kicked the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes off the bench many years before his death.

What does the Governor really hope to gain by his program? An opportunity to fill a whole flock of judicial vacancies? If regarded only as political plums, judgeships may furnish rich patronage with which to entrench a party machine. But what seems even more important in this instance is the opportunity that such a scheme would afford for stacking the courts of the Commonwealth with majorities that would yield to the bidding of political domination.

A NEW YORK fashion note reveals that the summer frock will take its color designations from the vegetable garden, and that the various hues will be known as wax-bean yellow, parsley green, etc. In the case of the multicolored warm-weather print, wherein wax-bean yellow is indiscriminately intermingled with cornflower, the result will no doubt be known as succotash.

Pitiful Odyssey

Book News of the Day

IN APRIL, 1846, George and Jacob Donner led a party of about 100 emigrants out of Independence, Missouri, on the long trek to California. These people were, like most of the westward migration before California gold began to lure the worst as well as the best, of splendid American pioneer stock, hardy and resolute, intelligent, some of them fairly well educated for the time, most of them sober-minded and deeply religious. Their story makes up Julia Cooley Altrocchi's SNOW COVERED WAGONS: A PIONEER EPIC (New York: Macmillan. $2.50).

Their journey as far as the mountains was that of many another wagon train, with the usual hardships, an occasional quarrel, one or two incipient romances, the thrill of an occasional band of Indians, although the plains tribes were not yet hostile to any degree, buffalo hunting, rough humor and much story-telling and singing about the campfires.

* * *

From Fort Hall the Donner party left the beaten trail, on bad advice, to take a short cut across the Great Basin; one misfortune after another delayed them, and arriving at Truckee Lake in western Nevada (also called after them Donner Lake), they found the passes blocked by an unseasonable fall of snow. Their provisions were almost exhausted. They built crude cabins, slaughtered what oxen they could (most of them were buried under fifteen feet of snow), ate the charred bones, the hides and hoofs, and before the winter was half over were reduced to the last revolting extremity of men facing starvation. A few stray Indians looked on with horror; they were accustomed to the scourge of hunger, but there were some taboos they never broke. Only Tamsen Donner, wife of George, appears to have preferred starvation to the taint.

In December, fifteen of the strongest started out on foot for Sutter's Fort, only a short distance away. Thirty-two days later seven emaciated survivors reached the first ranch on the California side. The grand seigneur of the Sacramento immediately dispatched men and supplies. But the difficulties of the trip were almost insurmountable, and the heroic struggles of the rescuers against flooded rivers and bitter snows constitute the brightest pages of the awful story. Three other relief parties were necessary before April saw the remaining survivors—forty-eight out of eighty-seven—safe in California.

* * *

Mrs. Altrocchi has made use of the usual printed sources, together with many manuscripts, and her story is almost literally accurate to the last detail. The vehicle, a recitative of no particular pattern, with occasional irregular rhymes, and varying verse lengths, admits of a great variation of rhythms, sufficient to match all the varying moods from the idyllic through the boisterous and heroic to the horrible. There are many fine and impressive lines, and the poem often rises to great heights of suspense and terror.

But it is a serious question whether such a recital of horrors is artistically justified; after all, the human imagination has certain limits in its capacity to absorb the unpleasant, and even Homeric realism has its restraints. The world would probably be better off to suspend judgment on the actions of those unfortunates, as Mrs. Altrocchi suggests, but it would also be better off to forget the entire episode as far as possible.

K. C. K.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Spoils and the Commission

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note in your recent issue that you report an attack by the United States Civil Service Commission upon the conclusion presented in my article, "Our New Spoils System," which was published in the Atlantic Monthly for February.

Recognizing your cordial interest in the merit system, I am impelled to bring to your attention several points in the discussion which appear to have been neglected in the response of the Civil Service Commissioners.

Under date of March 6, 1936, I wrote to Mr. Harry B. Mitchell, president of the United States Civil Service Commission, in part, as follows:

> If the commission feels that my article misrepresents the situation in Washington today in any vital or significant respect, I propose that the whole question be submitted to a formal commission of distinguished citizens for report. I propose that the Civil Service Commission submit this question to Mr. Owen D. Young, Mr. Newton D. Baker and Mr. Walter Lippmann. I would be glad to place myself at the disposal of such a commission and to assist them in every way within reason to come to a conclusion as to the soundness of my article.

In response to these suggestions, Mr. Mitchell wrote me under date of March 12 as follows:

> The records of the commission or knowledge within the commission would at once disclose the clearness of our contention. It doesn't need any committee of distinguished gentlemen to determine the facts. Anyone can come to the commission and determine for himself. There seems to be no point in continuing the correspondence further.

In my letter of March 6 to Mr. Mitchell, I said:

> My first point was that under the present Administration civil service has suffered a grave retrogression for the first time since the Pendleton Act. My second point was that this deplorable condition is to be attributed almost entirely to the patronage policies of the Postmaster General. My third point was that in these policies Mr. Farley has operated with the tacit approval of the President, notwithstanding the latter's repeated professions of sympathetic interest with the merit principle.

I feel that your Washington dispatch leaves the erroneous impression that the Civil Service Commission has refuted my article. I write merely to bring to your attention the fact that my offer to present the whole matter to a competent commission of impartial judges was rejected promptly.

Chevy Chase, Md. LAWRENCE SULLIVAN

The New Tower of Babel

Specially Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

North . . South . . East . . West

The Way of the Transgressor

By Frank L. Perrin

HARDLY a man or woman, boy or girl, whether reared by thoughtful and respectable parents or who learned only in the public schools the simple lessons of deportment and morality, failed in youth to be taught to believe that, in fact, the way of the transgressor is hard. Experience of the ages and the wisdom of sages impressed and emphasized the truism. This knowledge, vicariously gained, was, I believe, a constant and continuing deterrent to whatever temptation might exist to transgress either moral or penal codes. It is beside the point to even suggest the possibility that such temptations did not and do not insinuate themselves into consciousness, all along the way.

It were better to persuade ourselves, as we are sometimes able to do, that our safeguards against the temptation to transgress is the sincere desire to act well and wisely rather than the dread or fear of detection and possible punishment. But the suggestion of some coveted or desired reward, the alluring promise of relief from want and worry, and the picture of affluence and ease, seem too often to dim or hide the view of the mental motto on the wall: "The way of the transgressor is hard."

* * *

Students and experts have sought, perhaps more persistently in recent years than previously, for an explanation which would reveal, understandingly, the contributing causes of predatory crime in the United States, particularly. The war of twenty years ago has been made the culprit. In turn the effort to enforce legalized prohibition came in for its share of the blame. More recently the scapegoat has been the widespread economic depression. Youth's so-called new freedom, it has been hinted, affords, in many instances, the opportunity and the stimulus to offend.

But there are convincing indications that the actuating and motivating influence which has led, in recent years, to the commission of major crimes, so-called, has been the increasing belief, at times regarded almost as a certainty, that the perpetrators would escape arrest and punishment. The odds became increasingly great that the defaulter, the bandit and the kidnaper would be permitted to exist in ease and luxury from the rewards which he compelled his victims and society to contribute.

Now there remained, during all this time, as there always will remain, a vast majority of people who know that all this is a false philosophy. It is unsound in theory and improvable by facts. Despite this, however, many quite sensible persons had surrendered to the conviction that a realization of the soundness of the old adage could not be impressed by precept or teaching, and that the lesson could be learned by those who must be taught only by actual infliction of the penalties which are, in fact, inevitable. In recent months the pendulum in the great clock tower of the temple of human justice has swung far in the right direction. And as it has swung it has recorded, with almost surprising regularity and emphasis, the convincing truth which so many seem to have forgotten.

* * *

There is a tide in human affairs which moves, ebbs and flows with compelling force. We are all inclined to regard ourselves as the masters and dictators of its influence. When good fortune comes, and with it peace, prosperity and human sanity, we flatter ourselves that we have done and are doing well. In times of misfortune and distress, in time of war, or famine, or overt disobedience to the rule of reason, we attribute it all to influences over which we disclaim any control. How willingly we persuade ourselves that our individual alibis are perfect and convincing.

I have sought thoughtfully to study and analyze the results of the recent and present crusade, in the name of law, against organized crime. The conclusion is persuasive, and in a measure inevitable, that in the accomplishments of those who are bringing conspicuous and notorious criminals to justice there is not being manifested or displayed any new or greater power in the law itself than that which is in it inherently. But there is being manifested and exercised, and made potent and effective, the long latent moral and spiritual strength of a nation of people who have come to the place where they, almost with one accord, have declared "thus far but no farther."

That is a divine command interpreted and translated in language which throughout all time evil in whatever guise has been sensible enough to understand and heed. That is the force behind the federal arm of the law. Once impressively and convincingly manifested there, it will, with the determination and the strength of right actuating it, drive out from high places everywhere the fear which assertive wrong has so long inspired.

The Wide Horizon

Decline in Tears

By Dudley Meads MacKegg

LONDON

ECONOMISTS prepare statistics of all kinds. But, so far as I know, no one has yet compiled data concerning the relative output of tears during the last century and this. It is a great pity, for such statistics reflect national changes of considerable importance.

There is little doubt that the output in question has greatly declined. The floods of tears that Dickens's readers poured out over Paul Dombey and Little Nell were rivaled only by the tears of Dickens himself. Thackeray was a less simple and altogether more man-of-the-world character than Dickens, but even he wept copiously when he read Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre."

The passing of Porthos, the last fight of Hereward the Wake, and the concluding pages of "The Bride of Lammermoor" are reliably estimated to have produced a watery downpour from contemporary readers sufficient to have floated the Queen Mary.

A newspaper account of a performance given by Mrs. Siddons in a classic tragedy in the early years of the nineteenth century states that all the seats in the theater were washed away on the flood of the audience's tears. When the reporter goes on to narrate that five members of the audience were drowned one begins to suspect that he is perhaps exaggerating. But the exaggeration is of something real. It is not a sheer invention.

* * *

Novels and plays today do not stir the emotions on this gigantic scale. In April, 1836, a certain witness was giving evidence before the Military Discipline Commission. He spoke of a new recruit as a "finished blackguard." This recruit's mother had described him as a "robber." "I certainly find him wanting in proper pride," said the witness. Then he went on to use these remarkable words. "But he has sometimes cried before me, which I thought showed not a total absence of feeling." Nowadays this would merely cause the recruit in question to be regarded as a milksop.

It may be due to the influence of Dr. Arnold and the stiff upper lip code of the English public schools which he inculcated at Rugby—or it may, on the other hand, be in part the result of the admiration which the later years of the nineteenth century felt for the impassive Red Man—but it is certainly true that to give way to displays of emotion in public is not now the fashion. Cromwell and Nelson would frequently burst into tears, and no one seems to have thought it odd. But when it was revealed by Mr. Harold Nicolson that Lord Curzon broke down and cried when Mr. Stanley Baldwin was chosen as Prime Minister a few years ago instead of himself, it was immediately interpreted as evidence of unsuspected weakness.

In the twentieth century we are all for concealing our feelings.

It is characteristic of the reserve and understatement of our present age that when the former headmaster of Eton, who is now the Dean of Durham, found himself in America on the anniversary of the day of his marriage engagement, he sent his wife a cablegram with the words, "Many thanks." To which she replied, "The pleasure is mine."

* * *

This change in the public attitude has had many repercussions. In the opinion of some excellent judges, it has almost destroyed the theater. Herr Max Reinhardt, for example, asks how is it possible for the theater to survive, or the art of acting to flourish, in an age that at all costs conceals emotion, when their prime, indeed, their only object, is the powerful display of emotion, and its communication to an audience? Sir Cedric Hardwicke, perhaps the most famous of contemporary British players, made the same point in his recent Rede lecture to the University of Cambridge, and I have heard him take a similar line in private conversation on more than one occasion. The result of all this has been that the English stage has seen an almost endless succession of smart, drawing-room comedies, full of wit and repartee, but containing little of emotional or dramatic stress.

Outside the theater this change in public behavior has been productive of scarcely anything but good. To take emotionalism out of politics, to remove from the arena all trace of facile excitement, and to replace it with judgment born of calm reason and reflection is one of the noblest aims of progress. It is an aim which it is easier to realize when mere emotionalism plays a reduced part in the dealings of ordinary life.

Mirror of Opinion

Not Wanted

CONTESTS aided by Mrs. Oliver Harriman, New York society leader, and Alfred E. Smith Jr. have been barred from the mails by the Post Office Department. . . .

Thus an attempt to get around the anti-lottery laws has been defeated, so far as the post office is concerned.

Direct attacks upon these laws, with the view of obtaining their repeal, in the states and nationally, should also be defeated. . . .

Unfair in operation and vicious in principle, lotteries should be placed under stricter ban, not legalized.—*Albany* (N. Y.) *Knickerbocker Press.*